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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 4037

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF LA HABRA ADOPTING THE CITY'S HOUSEHOLD
HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT PURSUANT TO THE
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT
ACT OF 1989.

WHEREAS, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, (Assembly Bill 939 and its amendment Assembly Bills 1820 and 2702), was established, which requires that the City of La Habra prepare, adopt and submit to the County of Orange a Source Reduction and Recycling Element and a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), that proposes programs to safely collect, recycle, treat and dispose of household hazardous wastes generated by households within the City's jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the City Council on July 1, 1991 adopted the Source Reduction and Recycling Element pursuant to Public Resource Code Division 30, Sections 40000, et seq., which provides the legal authority and requirement of Assembly Bill 939.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Resource Code, Division 30, Sections 41500 to 41510, Household Hazardous Waste Element, which provides the legal authority requirements of Assembly Bill 2707, the City of La Habra held a duly noticed public hearing on June 18, 1991, on the City of La Habra's Preliminary Draft HHWE and also obtained written comments during the public comment period; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, of the California Code of Regulations, the City of La Habra has conducted a second public hearing, on July 30, 1991, on the City of La Habra's Final Draft of the HHWE and the City Council has considered all the comments of the members of the Council, the public and other reviewing agencies;

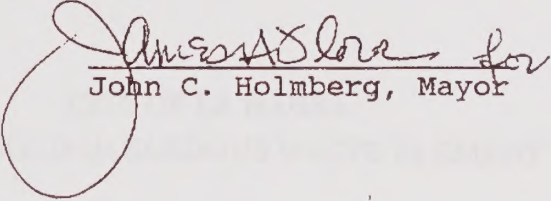
NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the City of La Habra hereby resolves as follows:

SECTION 1: The Council has considered and hereby approves Negative Declaration 90-15, prepared for the HHWE and finds that the project will not have significant environmental effects, as shown in said Negative Declaration, for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq..

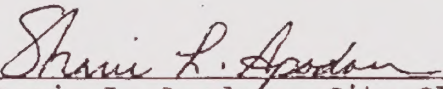
SECTION 2: The City Council hereby approves the HHWE attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part of hereof by this reference.

SECTION 3: The City Council hereby directs the City Manager to transmit the HHWE on behalf of the City of La Habra to the County for incorporation into the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, this 30th, day of July, 1991.


John C. Holmberg, Mayor

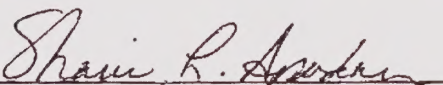
ATTEST:


Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk

I, Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk of the City of La Habra, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 4037, introduced and adopted at a special public meeting of the City Council of the City of La Habra held on the 30th day of July, 1991 by the following vote:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBERS: Mahoney, Garcia, Flora
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBERS: None
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBERS: Cheverton, Holmberg
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBERS: None

Witness by hand and the official seal of the City of La Habra this 30th, day of July 1991.


Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk

Dated: July 30, 1991

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It compares the findings with the previous research and discusses the implications of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study, and the references list the sources used in the research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices. These include the raw data, the questionnaires, and the transcripts of the interviews.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These include the results of the statistical analysis and the data used in the graphs and charts.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes. These provide additional information about the study and the sources used in the research.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. These thank the people who helped in the study, including the supervisor, the participants, and the funding agency.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of the author's contact information. This includes the author's name, address, and telephone number.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of the author's other publications. This includes the author's previous research papers and books.

CITY OF LA HABRA
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

FINAL DRAFT

**CITY OF LA HABRA
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT**

Prepared for

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July 1, 1991

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FOR THE PROJECT IDENTIFIED ABOVE.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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(202) 837-1700

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT
FOR THE
CITY OF LA HABRA**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
1	INTRODUCTION	1-1
	1.1 Integrated Solid Waste Management Program.....	1-1
	1.2 Legislation	1-1
	1.3 Legal Authority and Planning Guidelines.....	1-2
	1.4 Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element.....	1-2
	1.5 City of La Habra Background Information.....	1-4
	1.6 Introduction to Household Hazardous Waste.....	1-5
	1.7 Definition of Household Hazardous Waste.....	1-5
	1.8 Summary and Conclusions.....	1-8
2	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2-1
	2.1 Overall City Goal	2-1
	2.2 Short-Term Goals and Objectives (1991-1995).....	2-2
	2.3 Medium-term Goals and Objectives (1996-2000).....	2-4
	2.4 Targeted Materials.....	2-4
3	WASTE GENERATION AND DIVERSION STUDY.....	3-1
	3.1 Amount of HHW Generated	3-1
	3.2 Amount of HHW Diverted.....	3-1
4	EXISTING PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES.....	4-1
	4.1 Description of Existing Programs	4-1
	4.2 The 1985/86 Toxic Roundup Series.....	4-1
	4.3 The 1988/89 Toxic Roundup Series.....	4-2
	4.4 The Household Hazardous Materials Collection Centers.....	4-5
	4.5 Landfill Load Checking Programs.....	4-9
	4.6 Amount of Household Hazardous Waste Discarded Illegally	4-9
	4.7 Future Status of Programs	4-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

5	ALTERNATIVE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS	5-1
5.1	Identification of Alternatives.....	5-1
5.2	Collection Programs.....	5-1
5.3	Recycling Programs.....	5-3
5.4	Education Programs.....	5-3
5.5	Spotters at Landfills and Transfer Stations.....	5-4
6	EVALUATION CRITERIA	6-1
6.1	Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials.....	6-1
6.2	Limited Shift in Waste Type Generation	6-1
6.3	Absence of Hazard.....	6-2
6.4	Flexibility	6-2
6.5	Facility Needs.....	6-3
6.6	Consistency with Local Policies	6-3
6.7	Absence of Institutional Barriers.....	6-3
6.8	Cost Rating.....	6-4
6.9	Ease of Implementation.....	6-4
6.10	End Uses.....	6-5
7	EVALUATION OF HHW PROGRAMS/ALTERNATIVES.....	7-1
7.1	Collection Alternatives.....	7-1
7.2	Spotters and Landfills and Transfer Stations.....	7-9
7.3	Recycling Alternative	7-10
7.4	Public Education Alternative	7-11
8	SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS	8-1
8.1	Regional Collection Centers	8-1
8.2	Cooperative and Multi-Jurisdictional Household Hazardous Waste Program	8-2
9	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.....	9-1
9.1	Responsible Agency.....	9-1
9.2	Tasks Necessary to Implement the Program	9-1
9.4	Short and Medium-Term Implementation Schedule	9-2

10	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	10-1
10.1	Monitoring Methods.....	10-1
10.2	Criteria for Measuring Effectiveness.....	10-1
10.3	Responsible Agencies.....	10-2
10.4	Contingency Measures to Implement if Shortfall.....	10-2
11	EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION.....	11-1
11.1	Existing Household Hazardous Waste Education and Public Information Conditions.....	11-1
11.2	Selected Household Hazardous Waste Education and Public Information Programs.....	11-2
12	FUNDING.....	12-1
12.1	Program Cost.....	12-1
12.2	Program Revenue.....	12-1
12.3	Program Revenue Sources.....	12-2
12.4	Implementation Cost.....	12-
12.5	Implementation Revenue.....	12-
12.6	Implementation Revenue Sources.....	12-
12.7	Monitoring Cost.....	12-
12.8	Monitoring Revenue.....	12-
12.9	Monitoring Revenue Sources.....	12-

TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1-1	Typical Hazardous Household Products.....	1-9
4-1	HHW Diverted During 1989 Collection	4-4
4-2	Participation at 1988/89 Collection Events	4-5
4-3	Household Hazardous Waste Collected From Load Check Program at Orange County Landfills.....	4-9
4-4	Household Hazardous Waste Collected at the Anaheim Collection Center During 1990.....	4-10
7-1	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Transfer Station - Permanent Sites.....	7-2
7-2	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Collection Centers Permanent/Mobile	7-3
7-3	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Community Collection Events.....	7-5

101. The first step in the process of developing a business plan is to determine the purpose of the plan. This is a critical step because it determines the scope and content of the plan. The purpose of the plan should be clearly stated and should be consistent with the overall goals of the organization.

102. The second step in the process of developing a business plan is to conduct a market analysis. This involves gathering information about the market, including the size, growth, and competition. The market analysis should provide a clear picture of the opportunities and challenges facing the business.

103. The third step in the process of developing a business plan is to develop a financial plan. This involves estimating the costs of the business and determining the sources of funding. The financial plan should provide a clear picture of the financial requirements of the business and the expected returns.

Table 1

104. The fourth step in the process of developing a business plan is to develop a marketing plan. This involves determining the strategies and tactics for promoting the business. The marketing plan should provide a clear picture of the marketing requirements of the business and the expected results.

105. The fifth step in the process of developing a business plan is to develop an implementation plan. This involves determining the steps and responsibilities for implementing the business plan. The implementation plan should provide a clear picture of the implementation requirements of the business and the expected timeline.

7-4	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Door-to-Door Collection Program	7-6
7-5	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Fee-For-Service Collection Program.....	7-7
7-6	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Curbside Collection.....	7-8
7-7	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Spotters at Landfills and Transfer Stations	7-10
7-8	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION Recycling	7-11
7-9	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATIONS Education and Public Information.....	7-12
8-1	Summary of Program Evaluations	8-1
11-1	Alternative Products for Household Hazardous Waste	11-5
12-1	HHW Collection Disposal Costs.....	12-1

1 INTRODUCTION

The amount of solid waste generated in California, coupled with the diminishing landfill space and potential adverse environmental impacts from landfilling, constitutes an urgent need for State and local agencies to enact and implement an Integrated Solid Waste Management Program.

1.1 Integrated Solid Waste Management Program

Integrated Solid Waste Management involves using a combination of technologies and programs to manage the municipal waste stream. An integrated system is designed to address a specific set of local solid waste and household hazardous waste management problems. Integrated system operations are based on local resources, economics, and environmental impacts. The system may use several individual programs that handle targeted portions of the municipal waste stream. These programs are designed to compliment each other and address source reduction, recycling, composting, environmentally safe waste transformation, and environmentally safe land disposal.

The purpose of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Program is to:

- reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste and household hazardous waste generated in the State of California to the maximum extent possible;
- improve the regulation of existing solid waste landfills;
- ensure that new solid waste landfills are environmentally sound;
- streamline permitting procedures for solid waste and hazardous waste management facilities, and;
- specify the responsibilities of local governments in developing and implementing Integrated Solid Waste Management Programs.

1.2 Legislation

In 1989, the California State Legislator declared the responsibility of solid waste and household hazardous waste management to be shared between the State and local governments. Thus, the California Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939, and its amendments Assembly Bills 1820 and 2707) was established. This act requires the State of California to require local agencies to make adequate provisions for solid waste and household hazardous waste handling within their respective jurisdictions by promoting:

- Source Reduction
- Recycling
- Composting
- Environmentally Safe Waste Transformation, and
- Environmentally Safe Land Disposal

The Act also directs local agencies to maximize the use of source reduction, recycling, and composting technologies to reduce solid waste quantities by 25% by 1995 and by 50% or as much feasible by 2000.

1.3 Legal Authority and Planning Guidelines

The Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 30, Sections 40000 through 41955, provides the legal authority and requirements of Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), Assembly Bill 1820 (AB 1820), Assembly Bill 2707 (AB 2707), and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR). Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 9, Articles 3, 6.1, 6.2, 7 and 8 provides the planning guidelines and procedures for preparing and revising both the city and county Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and county Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans. This document has been prepared in compliance with those regulations and published guidelines.

1.4 Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element

Each city in the State of California must prepare and adopt a SRRE and HHWE on or before July 1, 1991 for all incorporated areas within its jurisdiction, and each county in the State must prepare and adopt a similar SRRE and HHWE on or before July 1, 1991 for all unincorporated areas within its jurisdiction. These elements must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the Public Resources Code section 21000, the SRRE must include the following components:

- Waste Characterization Component
- Source Reduction Component
- Recycling Component
- Composting Component
- Special Waste Component
- Education and Public Information Component
- Disposal Facility Capacity Component
- Funding Component, and
- Integration Component

1. *Introduction*

2. *Background*

3. *Methodology*

4. *Results and Discussion*

5. *Conclusion*

The first part of the paper is devoted to a brief review of the literature on the topic. The second part describes the methodology used in the study. The third part presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the variables X and Y. The study is based on a sample of 100 individuals. The data were collected using a questionnaire. The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section describes the methodology used in the study. The second section presents the results of the study, and the third section discusses the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points.

2. Background

The background of the study is based on the theory of X and Y. The theory suggests that there is a positive relationship between X and Y. This study aims to test this theory using a sample of 100 individuals. The data were collected using a questionnaire. The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section describes the methodology used in the study. The second section presents the results of the study, and the third section discusses the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points.

3. Methodology

3.1. Sample

3.2. Data Collection

3.3. Data Analysis

3.4. Results

3.5. Discussion

3.6. Conclusion

3.7. References

3.8. Appendix

3.9. Acknowledgements

3.10. Contact Information

While the components for the HHWE have yet to be defined the following components have been addressed in this document:

- Statement of Goals and Objectives
- Existing Conditions Descriptions
- Evaluation of Alternatives
- Program Selection
- Program Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Education and Public Information
- Funding

1.4.1 Public Hearings and Meetings

Development of the City's SRRE and HHWE must be guided by an effective planning process including participation of the general public, government agencies, and private industries. Methods to involve these parties will be public hearings and informative meetings that are advertised in local newspapers 30 days in advance of the hearing or meeting. At these hearings and meetings, the general public, affected governmental entities, and private industries shall be granted the opportunity to respond to the city's objectives, policies, and actions.

1.4.2 County Local Task Force (LTF)

Each county in the State of California must have established a Local Task Force (LTF) on or before March 1, 1990 to assist the cities in coordinating the development of their SRREs and HHWEs. That LTF is also responsible for development of the County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (CoISWMP). The cities' SRRE, HHWE plans and the county's SRRE and HHWE plans will be incorporated into the CoISWMP.

1.4.3 California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

The CIWMB was established to monitor local government compliance with the regulations of Assembly Bill 939, its amendments Assembly Bills 1820 and 2707, and Title 14 CCR, and to review and approve the cities' and counties' SRREs, HHWEs and the counties' Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans.

1.4.4 Review Process

The City of La Habra will submit a preliminary draft of its SRRE and HHWE to the adjoining cities of La Mirada, Whittier, Fullerton, and Brea, the Orange County Solid Waste Management Department, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the Local Task Force, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. These agencies will have a maximum of 45 days to review the plan from the time of submittal.

The City of La Habra will send, 45 days prior to the public hearing for the adoption of the SRRE and HHWE, a copy of its final draft SRRE and HHWE to the Local Task Force for review.

1.5 City of La Habra Background Information

Several factors influence the development of a SRRE and HHWE. Each city has social, physical, and infrastructural variables that mandate a unique approach to SRRE and HHWE development. The following discussion identifies those variables.

The City of La Habra is located between the hills of La Habra Heights and the smooth lands of Fullerton, hence its name meaning "a pass through the hills." La Habra has grown from a citrus community to a centrally located community within the Los Angeles-Orange County metropolitan area. The city is 99% developed: 54.77% of the land use is residential, 17.61% is industrial, and 8.76% is commercial with the remainder in streets, public use, and open space. The sphere of influence by the City of La Habra covers 7.3 square miles as designated by the Local Agency Formation Commission. This area is also referred to as the total planning area and is covered by the General Plan.

The City of La Habra is approximately 50,000 with close to one-third of the population under 24 years of age. The median education 12.8 years and the per capita income is \$15,576. Per household is approximately \$42,119. In 1989, 18,644 housing units were available: 10,500 single family residences and 7,503 apartment/multi-unit residences (La Habra General Plan 2020).

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of fresh air. It was a relief after being stuck in traffic for so long. I looked at my watch and saw that it was 8:00 AM. I had time to spare. I walked towards the building and saw a sign that said "Welcome to the City". I smiled and walked inside.

The building was a large, modern structure with many windows. I walked through a long hallway and saw many people. Some were sitting at desks, some were standing and talking. I felt a bit lost, but I knew I had to find my way to the office.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of fresh air.

I walked through a long hallway and saw many people. Some were sitting at desks, some were standing and talking. I felt a bit lost, but I knew I had to find my way to the office.

The office was a large, open space with many desks and computers. I saw a sign that said "Office of the Mayor". I walked towards the sign and saw a man sitting at a desk. He looked up at me and smiled. He said, "Welcome to the office. I am the Mayor. How can I help you?" I told him that I was a new employee and he showed me to my desk.

I sat at my desk and saw a sign that said "Welcome to the City". I smiled and looked at my watch. It was 9:00 AM. I had time to spare. I walked towards the building and saw a sign that said "Welcome to the City". I smiled and walked inside.

1.6 Introduction to Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is a unique waste stream in that it overlaps the distinction between solid waste and hazardous waste. State law requires programs to address HHW as part of both the Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) and the Tanner hazardous waste management planning legislation (AB 2948). Although federal law exempts HHW from regulation, California law does not include a small quantity exemption and requires proper disposal of all materials classified as hazardous. These requirements, however, are not vigorously enforced for HHW because of the difficulty and expense of managing such dispersed generation sources. Programs and collection facilities to encourage voluntary compliance with the law are being implemented in Orange County. These programs are expensive and are not yet an institutionalized part of solid waste and hazardous waste management. In addition, limited public awareness still results in HHW being disposed of illegally in solid waste landfills and into storm drains and sanitary sewers. The potential effect of this illegal disposal is contamination of soil, groundwater, and surface water in Orange County.

Section 25163 of Article 6, Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code states that residents transporting less than 50 pounds or five gallons of HHW for disposal in a single trip are not subject to extensive state and federal hazardous waste regulations. However, the HHW must be properly disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste facility (Class I). Most non-hazardous municipal solid wastes are disposed of in non-hazardous waste landfills (Class III). According to California regulations, a Class III landfill cannot accept hazardous wastes of any quantity; therefore, it cannot accept HHW that are included in the residential trash.

1.7 Definition of Household Hazardous Waste

HHW includes consumer products that meet the definition of hazardous waste in Section 25117 of the California Health and Safety Code or satisfy the criteria listed in Title 22, Section 66693 of the California Administrative Code (ignitable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive). Other specific relevant categories include:

- Wastes that contain any identified hazardous substance or pollutant that may have an adverse effect on the beneficial uses of waters of the state

- Wastes that contain an identified substance that is carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic in humans or animals
- Waste identified as hazardous when released into the air.

HHW are typically small quantities of a wide variety of household products. These small quantities vary from less than a pint of chemical drain opener to five-gallon containers of paint. Examples of HHW are listed below.

1.7.1 Oil-Based Paint

Leftover oil or solvent-based paint is a hazardous waste. Toxic, dangerous chemicals used in the production of oil-based paint can pose serious threats to human health and the environment if handled or disposed of improperly. Hazardous chemicals are found in each of the four basic components that make up paint:

- **Resins:** Resins are the film-forming component and may contain ethylene which causes headaches, dizziness, and loss of consciousness. Ethylene is also flammable and can be toxic to aquatic wildlife.
- **Solvents:** A solvent is an oil that keeps the resin liquified. Many solvents contain aromatic hydrocarbons such as mineral spirits. Mineral spirits can be a skin, eye, nose, throat, and lung irritant as well as be flammable.
Note: Mineral spirits typically contain small amounts of toluene.
- **Pigments:** Pigments provide color. They may contain heavy metals such as cadmium, chromium, and lead. The lead content of household paint is limited to 0.5%. Cadmium irritates the respiratory tract while chromium is an eye and skin irritant. Lead is a suspected carcinogen of the lungs and kidneys and is flammable in the form of dust.
- **Additives:** Additives are thickeners and fungicides that may contain mercury compounds which can irritate the skin and mucous membrane.

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If oil-based paint is thrown into the trash and ends up in a sanitary landfill, there is the potential for the hazardous chemical components to seep into the groundwater. Therefore, it is illegal to dispose of oil-based paint in the trash.

1.7.2 Latex Paint

Latex paint is a suspension of finely divided synthetic resins in water, commonly called water-based paint. It contains such resins as acrylics, vinyls, and epoxies among others. Many of these resins are combustible and contain skin or eye irritants.

1.7.3 Used Oil

Used oil is any oil that has been refined from crude oil and has been used. The term used oil also applies to any oil that is no longer useful to the original purchaser as a consequence of extended storage or contamination with non-hazardous impurities such as dirt and water.

In California, used oil is a hazardous waste. The hazards associated with used oil result from the additives used in its manufacture and from the heavy metal contaminants picked up from use in an internal combustion engine.

California's used oil laws prohibit the disposal of used oil by discharge to sewers, storm drains, surface waters or groundwaters, by incineration or burning as a fuel, or by deposit on land, unless otherwise authorized by law.

Used oil can be recycled. Two and one half quarts of lubricating oil is gained by re-refining one gallon of used oil.

1.7.4 Lead-Acid Batteries

Lead-acid batteries, as used in cars and boats, present a particular threat because of their size and chemical content. Each battery has a plastic outer shell that contains several inner shells. Each inner shell encloses lead and lead plates which are immersed in sulfuric acid. The average lead-acid battery contains 17.5 pounds of lead and 1.5 gallons of sulfuric acid.

It is not possible to know the exact time of day when a person is born. The only way to know is by looking at the birth record. The birth record is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the birth of a person. It is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the birth of a person.

2.1.1. The Birth Record

The birth record is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the birth of a person. It is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the birth of a person.

2.1.2. The Death Record

The death record is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the death of a person. It is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the death of a person.

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2.1.3. The Marriage Record

The marriage record is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the marriage of a person. It is a document that is kept by the government. It is a record of the marriage of a person.

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Sulfuric acid "eats away" or dissolves materials and living tissue by chemical reaction. Symptoms of severe lead poisoning include coma, convulsions, seizures and even death. Even low levels of lead exposure can result in fatigue, impaired central nervous system functions and impaired hearing.

Nationwide, 70 percent of spent lead-acid batteries are recycled. Most of the recycled lead products are used to make new batteries.

1.7.5 Alkaline Batteries

In 1987 it was estimated that 10,000,000,000 alkaline batteries are produced or marketed each year in the United States. The average household alkaline battery contains 1200 milligrams of (mg) of mercury. The mercury from alkaline batteries disposed in landfills could potentially enter the environment that could produce serious adverse effects.

1.7.6 Aerosols

Aerosols cans contain a mixture of propellants and active ingredients such as pesticides or paint. Propellants are gases under normal conditions, but when placed under pressure, as in aerosol containers, they liquefy and occupy far less space. When the nozzle is pressed, the mixture is released as a fine spray (aerosol or foam (aerogel)), sprays into the air and carries the active ingredients with it. Other consumer items sold in the form of aerosols or aerogels are perfumes, deodorants, hairspray, shaving cream, and whipped cream.

Hazards from aerosols include toxic materials, corrosive chemicals, aerosol-propelled particles that can enter the lungs and blood-stream. Many aerosols are also flammable and explosive.

Table 1-1 demonstrates the concerns and proper disposal methods for common household hazardous products

1.8 Summary and Conclusions

The City of La Habra along with the 450 other cities in the State of California have been required to prepare a SRRE and HHWE on or before July 1, 1990, in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Kleinfelder, Inc., in contract with the City of La Habra has prepared this HHWE for the City in compliance with Title 14 CCR, Div. 7, Chap. 9, Art. 3, 6.1, 6.2, 7 and 8.

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1.1. Introduction

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1.2. Methodology

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1.3. Results and Discussion

1.3.1. Results

1.3.2. Discussion

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Table 1-1 TYPICAL HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

Product	Concern	Disposal
Household Cleaners		
Abrasive scoring powders	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Aerosols	Flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Ammonia and Ammonia-based cleaners	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility, or dilute small amounts
Chlorine bleach	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility, or dilute small amounts
Drain openers	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Glass cleaners	Irritant	Dilute small amounts and flush down toilet
Outdated Medicines	Hazardous to others in family	Dilute small amounts and flush down toilet
Oven cleaner	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Shoe polish	Flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Silver polish	Flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Spot remover	Flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Toilet bowl cleaner	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Upholstery and carpet cleaner	Flammable and/or corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Personal Care Products		
Hair waving lotions	Poison	Dilute small amounts and flush down toilet
Medicated shampoos	Poison	Dilute small amounts and flush down toilet
Nail polish remover	Poison, flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Rubbing alcohol	Poison	Dilute small amounts and flush down toilet
Automotive Products		
Antifreeze	Poison	Hazardous waste facility
Brake and transmission fluid	Flammable	Hazardous waste facility
Car Batteries	Corrosive	Recycling center/repair
Diesel fuel	Flammable	Recycling center
Kerosine	Flammable	Recycling center
Gasoline	Flammable, poison	Hazardous waste facility
Waste oil	Flammable	Recycling center
Continued following page		

Table 1-1 Continued from previous page

Product	Concern	Disposal
Paint Products		
Enamel, oil based, latex or water based paints	Flammable	Donate/Hazardous waste facility
Miscellaneous Products		
Batteries	Corrosive	
Photographic chemicals	Corrosive, poison	Hazardous waste facility Donate to photo shop
Pool acids and chlorine	Corrosive	Hazardous waste facility
Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers		
Including garden insecticides, ant and roach killers, weed killers, etc.	Poison: some are flammable	Hazardous waste facility County Department of Agriculture
Chemical fertilizers	Poison	Hazardous waste facility County Department of Agriculture
Houseplant insecticide	Poison	Hazardous waste facility

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	35.2	12.5	18	65
Gender	Male 65.2%			
Education	High school 15.2%			
Occupation	Unemployed 25.2%			
Income	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$30,000
Health status	Good 60.2%			
Marital status	Married 55.2%			
Number of children	1.5	1.2	0	4
Home ownership	Owned 70.2%			
Auto ownership	Owned 85.2%			
Life insurance	Owned 90.2%			
Disability insurance	Owned 80.2%			
Health insurance	Owned 95.2%			
Retirement savings	Owned 75.2%			
Charitable contributions	\$500	\$1,000	\$0	\$2,000

2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Each City is required to state the specific goals and objectives that will be accomplished during the short-term and medium-term planning periods of the HHWE.

2.1 Overall City Goal

The overall goal of the City of La Habra is to develop a HHW recovery program that will ensure the proper collection and handling, recycling, treatment, and long-term disposal of HHW generated within the jurisdiction of the City, and to reduce the hazard potential of these wastes. This goal may be achieved by optimization of each of the management elements to provide the most cost-effective solution, while working within the boundaries of political, social, economic, and user constraints.

This program must specifically ensure the following:

- That the health, safety, and welfare of the general public are protected, and that the effects and impacts on the environment are limited
- That the program can be modified to accommodate changing economic, technological, demographic, and social conditions
- That the program can be implemented within the short and medium term planning periods
- That the program incorporates, where possible, state-of-the-art technology to improve the integrity of the program, and that the program, can be built into existing programs and facilities currently operating within the City
- That the program is efficient, and is technically, socially, politically and economically feasible, and is consistent with applicable local plans, policies, and ordinances
- That the program does not create or conflict with political or other institutional barriers

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the work of the Commission during the year 1955. It is followed by a detailed account of the work of the various committees and sub-committees.

2. THE COMMISSION'S WORK

The work of the Commission during the year 1955 has been devoted to the study of the various aspects of the problem of the development of the economy of the country. It has been found that the main problem is the lack of capital and the need for a more efficient system of production and distribution of goods and services.

3. THE PROBLEM OF CAPITAL

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the work of the Commission during the year 1955. It is followed by a detailed account of the work of the various committees and sub-committees.

The second part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the problem of the development of the economy of the country. It has been found that the main problem is the lack of capital and the need for a more efficient system of production and distribution of goods and services.

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The sixth part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the problem of the development of the economy of the country. It has been found that the main problem is the lack of capital and the need for a more efficient system of production and distribution of goods and services.

- That the implementation costs of the program within the short and medium-term planning periods are feasible to the City
- That the development of the program involves the participation of both the public and private sectors
- And that local, regional, state, national, and international end-users for the recovered materials are identified, to ensure the success of the plan

This program will encompass all aspects of waste recovery by attempting to achieve the following:

- Through operation of the HHW permanent facility, mobile HHW program, and the waste load-checking program divert the maximum amount of HHW from the waste stream by 1995.
- To the extent possible, recycle the following HHW materials recovered through the HHW permanent facility, mobile HHW program, and the waste load checking program: waste oil, solvent, paint and batteries.
- To the extent possible, reduce or eliminate the disposal of HHW transported to the Orange County Landfills by 1995.
- Increase efforts to ensure proper management and disposal of HHW to reduce potential hazards to the general public and the environment.

2.2 Short-Term Goals and Objectives (1991-1995)

Goal:

Provide a means for La Habra residents to safely dispose of HHW.



1. The first paragraph of the report states that the purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the treatment on the response rate.

2. The second paragraph of the report states that the treatment was applied to the subjects in a random order.

3. The third paragraph of the report states that the subjects were divided into two groups, one receiving the treatment and the other receiving the control.

4. The fourth paragraph of the report states that the results of the study showed that the treatment had a significant effect on the response rate.

5. The fifth paragraph of the report states that the study was limited by the small number of subjects and the short duration of the treatment.



6. The sixth paragraph of the report states that the study was conducted in a controlled environment and the results were consistent with previous studies.

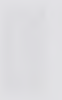
7. The seventh paragraph of the report states that the study was funded by the National Institutes of Health and the results were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

8. The eighth paragraph of the report states that the study was a randomized controlled trial and the results were statistically significant.

9. The ninth paragraph of the report states that the study was a double-blind trial and the results were consistent with the hypothesis.

10. The tenth paragraph of the report states that the study was a prospective trial and the results were consistent with the hypothesis.

11. The eleventh paragraph of the report states that the study was a retrospective trial and the results were consistent with the hypothesis.



Objectives:

Investigate the feasibility of a pickup-at-the-door collection program for those residents who are unable to bring their HHW to the collection facility (e.g., elderly, disabled, and residents without cars).

Goal:

Increase the percentage of collected HHW that is recycled or reused.

Objectives:

Investigate the feasibility of a waste exchange program for useable products such as paints, cleaning products, and gardening products.

Continue to identify end markets for materials with recycling potential, especially high volume materials (e.g., latex paints).

Goal:

Decrease the amount of HHW generated in La Habra.

Objectives:

Develop public education programs to influence consumer behavior (encourage consumers to buy less-toxic products, buy smaller amounts, use materials up instead of discarding them and to donate unused portions to friends or community organizations)

Develop questionnaires to monitor the participation of La Habra residents in the City and County HHW programs

Goal:

Monitor and remain current on regulatory requirements and participate in improving HHW management methods.

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Objectives:

Monitor state and federal legislation about HHW and attend seminars, workshops, and conferences

Encourage voluntary initiatives or legislation that would decrease the toxicity of household products sold in La Habra and place more responsibility on product manufacturers to pay disposal costs.

2.3 Medium-Term Goals and Objectives (1996-2000)

Goal:

Eliminate or significantly reduce disposal of HHW in Orange County's solid waste landfills.

Objectives:

Investigate the need to develop additional HHW facilities to adapt to the program's capacity needs and any changes in residential development patterns.

Investigate incentive mechanisms to encourage source reduction and increase participation rates in the collection program.

Continue the public/private coalition comprised of the County District Attorney's office and the Orange County Solid Waste Association for the purpose of monitoring HHW disposal practices.

2.4 Targeted Materials

Used motor oil and paints have been identified by the City of La Habra as primary targets for future diversion programs because of their wide spread use and large disposal volume. Household batteries are also a target because of the toxicity of the heavy metals they contain. These identified targets are based on the County's five years of experience with HHW collection and disposal programs.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country.

2. General Situation

The country is a developing one, with a population of about 10 million people.

3. Economic Situation

The economy is based on agriculture and industry.

4. Social Situation

The social situation is characterized by a high birth rate and a low life expectancy.

5. Political Situation

The political situation is stable, with a democratic government.

The government is committed to the development of the country and the improvement of the living standards of its people.

The country is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African States.

6. Conclusion

The country is a developing one, with a population of about 10 million people.

The economy is based on agriculture and industry.

The social situation is characterized by a high birth rate and a low life expectancy.

3 WASTE GENERATION AND DIVERSION STUDY

3.1 Amount of HHW Generated

Based upon the waste generation study conducted by Orange County, it is estimated that approximately 310 tons per year of HHW are being generated by the residents in the City of La Habra. A per household estimate has previously been calculated (approximately 7.5 pounds per household per year) based on a study done in Marin County by researchers from the University of Arizona. (See Appendix A for reference.) Thus, using this estimate and California Department of Finance data on the number of households in Orange County (842,961 in January 1990), the amount generated for the county as a whole was estimated to be approximately 3,200 tons in 1990.

As the waste generation study performed by the County of Orange indicates, HHW makes up less than one percent of the solid waste stream. Of more importance in HHW management is reducing the amount of toxic and hazardous material, especially liquids, discarded at solid waste landfills, and increasing the rate of source reduction and recycling so that reliance on disposal at hazardous waste landfills is decreased.

3.2 Amount of HHW Diverted

Based upon the information released by the Orange County Hazardous Materials Program Office, approximately 10 homes from the City of La Habra participated in the County Collection Events during the 1988-1990 timeframe. Therefore, using the Marin County Study estimate of 7.5 pounds per household, approximately 75 pounds were diverted from 1988 through 1990.

4 EXISTING CONDITIONS DESCRIPTION

The Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department (IWMD) operates a Hazardous Material Control Program (HMCP) with the goal of preventing hazardous materials from being improperly disposed at the four county landfills. The HMCP comprises three components: materials regulation, landfill load-checking, and HHW collection stations. HMCP management requires that each component function in an integrated and coordinated manner. In addition, the landfill load-checking program and HHW collection stations are closely linked in order to maximize IWMD efforts to prevent the improper disposal of all hazardous materials at county landfills.

4.1 Description of Existing Programs

The regulations for proper disposal of HHW are difficult to enforce and enforcement resources are limited, therefore, government agencies are sponsoring programs to facilitate proper disposal of HHW. There are no City sponsored programs at this time, however, the City of La Habra is participating in the programs organized by the County of Orange as well as producing additional public education information on a quarterly basis for city residents explaining HHW and advertising the location of the Anaheim collection center described below. This section briefly describes the existing HHW collection program operating in the County.

The Orange County Fire Department has had an active HHW program since 1985. The program originated with a series of five collection events known as Toxic Roundups, one in each of the County's supervisory districts, between April 1985 and November 1986. A second series of eight collection events were held during 1988 and 1989. The amount of HHW diverted from landfills is contained in Section 3.

4.2 The 1985/86 Toxic Roundup Series

In order to accomplish one of the main goals of the County's hazardous materials program: to offer residents a safe and proper method to dispose of household hazardous waste, two series of one-day toxic collection events or "Toxic Roundups" were conducted in the last 5 years.

The design team prepared a preliminary estimate (PME) of the project costs. The PME was based on the design team's experience and the information available at the time. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan.

4.1. Development of the PME

The design team prepared the PME by estimating the project costs and determining the project budget. The PME was based on the design team's experience and the information available at the time. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan.

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4.2. The Design Team's Role

The design team prepared the PME by estimating the project costs and determining the project budget. The PME was based on the design team's experience and the information available at the time. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan. The PME was used to estimate the project costs and to determine the project budget. The PME was also used to estimate the project risks and to develop a risk management plan.

The 1985/86 series consisted of five toxic roundups, one in each supervisorial district. The pilot project was financed by the Waste Management Enterprise Fund and the County Sanitation Districts of Orange County. The events targeted households and were conducted between April 1985 and November of 1986.

The Hazardous Materials Program recognized that the major obstacle to the program would be funding, due to the program's costly, labor intensive character. The 1985/86 series also assisted in collecting data from Orange County residents as to what volumes and types of waste were in the community. The funding issue was addressed by the Orange County Waste Management Department and the Board of Supervisors in October 1987, granting the program a 12 cents per ton from the landfill tipping fee. Currently, the Hazardous Materials Program receives 25 cents per ton for program operations.

During the 1985/86 Toxic Roundup series, it was estimated that a large portion (45%) of the waste stream collected at the collection events was latex paint. The latex paint was put in drums and placed in a Class I landfill, at the cost of approximately \$140.00 per drum. The number of 55 gallons drums landfilled during the series was 2,661, indicating approximately, 1,197 consisted of waste latex paint (45% of the drums collected). Costs based on this estimate totaled \$167,200. With a total participation of 4,563 households during the series, the latex paint cost per household was \$36.64. The toxics cost per household was \$48.76, which is a total for the 1985/86 series of \$85.40 per household.

4.3 The 1988/89 Toxic Roundup Series

The County's hazardous materials program recognized that an alternative method must be utilized regarding the disposal of latex paint. The extreme expense of landfilling latex paint was rapidly becoming cost prohibitive for the program.

A secondary treatment method was secured for the 1988/89 series and the program began to treat the latex paint collected by drying it at the County's landfills. Under this alternative treatment/disposal method, the costs associated with the disposal of latex paint significantly decreased from \$36.64 per household to \$2.75 per household.

During the 1988/89 Toxic Roundup series, the total participation increased from 4,563 household to 5,644 households. As the cost for latex paint disposal decreased, the disposal costs for toxics increased from \$48.76 per household to \$80.62 per household. Due to these off setting costs, the overall cost per household of \$83.37 is only \$2.02 less than the 1985/86 series total.

The first of these measures is the new company law which provides that the shareholders of a company must have the right to elect a certain number of directors to the board of directors. This measure is intended to ensure that the shareholders have a say in the management of the company and to prevent the directors from acting in their own interests.

The second measure is the new Companies Act which provides that the directors of a company must have the right to elect a certain number of directors to the board of directors. This measure is intended to ensure that the directors have a say in the management of the company and to prevent the shareholders from acting in their own interests.

The third measure is the new Companies Act which provides that the directors of a company must have the right to elect a certain number of directors to the board of directors. This measure is intended to ensure that the directors have a say in the management of the company and to prevent the shareholders from acting in their own interests.

THE NEW COMPANIES ACT

The new Companies Act provides that the directors of a company must have the right to elect a certain number of directors to the board of directors. This measure is intended to ensure that the directors have a say in the management of the company and to prevent the shareholders from acting in their own interests.

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The new Companies Act provides that the directors of a company must have the right to elect a certain number of directors to the board of directors. This measure is intended to ensure that the directors have a say in the management of the company and to prevent the shareholders from acting in their own interests.

After the completion of the Toxic Roundup series the Hazardous Materials Program Office determined that the one-day collection events were neither a time nor cost effective manner by which to deal with HHW.

Out of the eight County round-ups in 1988-1989 the residents of La Habra utilized four, The Huntington Beach Round-up on 8/27/88, the Irvine Round-up on 10/1/88, the Mission Viejo Round-up on 2/25/89 and another Irvine Round-up on 12/2/89. These events are currently utilized by an average of 36 households per event (participation ranges from 15 to 60 per event). Participation for the FY 89-90 was 142 which equates to a participation rate of 0.4% (142 participants/36,648 City households). In total, throughout the county, over 19 tons of HHW have been collected from more than 5085 households throughout Orange County.

The following Table 4-1, describes the types and quantities of HHW diverted from disposal in Orange County solid waste landfills during 1989. The categories in Table 4-1 do not match CIWMB Form 303 precisely because the form was not available in 1989, and 1990 HHW diversion data are not yet available.

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**TABLE 4-1
HHW DIVERTED DURING 1989 COLLECTION**

Waste Type	Disposal Method	Amount
1. Oil-based paint and thinners	Incineration	14,409 gallons
2. Flammables	Incineration	3,980 aerosol cans
3. Organic pesticides and solvents	Incineration	445 aerosol cans
4. Pool acids and photo chemicals	Neutralization	100 gallons
5. Drain, toilet and oven cleaners	Neutralization	441 cans
6. Antifreeze	Recycling	130 gallons
7. Gasoline	Recycling	100 gallons
8. Waste oil	Recycling	1,705 gallons
9. Car batteries	Recycling	4,105 pounds
10. Miscellaneous	Hazardous Waste Landfill	203 55-gallon drum labpacks
11. Latex paint	Landfilled as Solid	7,000 gallons

Source: Orange County Fire Department

Note: This does not include HHW collected by the City of Irvine. Latex paint from the 1988-89 County collections was dried at the landfill and then discarded as solid waste under an agreement with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. Latex paint is now recycled.

Table 4-2 denotes the number of households that participated at each of the County's Toxic Round-ups by event location.

**TABLE 4-2
PARTICIPATION AT 1988-89 COLLECTION EVENTS**

Date	Location	No. Households Participating
August 6, 1988	Anaheim	349
August 13, 1988	Anaheim	490
August 20, 1988	Huntington Beach	710
August 27, 1988	Huntington Beach	761
September 24, 1988	Stanton	236
October 1, 1988	Irvine	539
February 25, 1989	Mission Viejo	1,569
December 2, 1989	Irvine	990

Source: Orange County Fire Department

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Year	Amount	Remarks
1870	100,000	Land sold to the State
1871	150,000	Land sold to the State
1872	200,000	Land sold to the State
1873	250,000	Land sold to the State
1874	300,000	Land sold to the State
1875	350,000	Land sold to the State
1876	400,000	Land sold to the State
1877	450,000	Land sold to the State
1878	500,000	Land sold to the State
1879	550,000	Land sold to the State
1880	600,000	Land sold to the State
1881	650,000	Land sold to the State
1882	700,000	Land sold to the State
1883	750,000	Land sold to the State
1884	800,000	Land sold to the State
1885	850,000	Land sold to the State
1886	900,000	Land sold to the State
1887	950,000	Land sold to the State
1888	1,000,000	Land sold to the State
1889	1,050,000	Land sold to the State
1890	1,100,000	Land sold to the State
1891	1,150,000	Land sold to the State
1892	1,200,000	Land sold to the State
1893	1,250,000	Land sold to the State
1894	1,300,000	Land sold to the State
1895	1,350,000	Land sold to the State
1896	1,400,000	Land sold to the State
1897	1,450,000	Land sold to the State
1898	1,500,000	Land sold to the State
1899	1,550,000	Land sold to the State
1900	1,600,000	Land sold to the State

The above table shows the amount of land sold to the State for each year from 1870 to 1900. The total amount of land sold to the State during this period is \$16,000,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Year	Amount	Remarks
1870	100,000	Land sold to the State
1871	150,000	Land sold to the State
1872	200,000	Land sold to the State
1873	250,000	Land sold to the State
1874	300,000	Land sold to the State
1875	350,000	Land sold to the State
1876	400,000	Land sold to the State
1877	450,000	Land sold to the State
1878	500,000	Land sold to the State
1879	550,000	Land sold to the State
1880	600,000	Land sold to the State
1881	650,000	Land sold to the State
1882	700,000	Land sold to the State
1883	750,000	Land sold to the State
1884	800,000	Land sold to the State
1885	850,000	Land sold to the State
1886	900,000	Land sold to the State
1887	950,000	Land sold to the State
1888	1,000,000	Land sold to the State
1889	1,050,000	Land sold to the State
1890	1,100,000	Land sold to the State
1891	1,150,000	Land sold to the State
1892	1,200,000	Land sold to the State
1893	1,250,000	Land sold to the State
1894	1,300,000	Land sold to the State
1895	1,350,000	Land sold to the State
1896	1,400,000	Land sold to the State
1897	1,450,000	Land sold to the State
1898	1,500,000	Land sold to the State
1899	1,550,000	Land sold to the State
1900	1,600,000	Land sold to the State

The above table shows the amount of land sold to the State for each year from 1870 to 1900. The total amount of land sold to the State during this period is \$16,000,000.

4.4 The Household Hazardous Materials Collection Centers (HHMCC)

In 1989 the County of Orange Board of Supervisors approved the establishment of 6 collection centers for the purpose of collecting household hazardous materials. One of the collection centers opened at the Anaheim Disposal facility in Anaheim in July 1990, and another collection center opened at the Rainbow Transfer/Recycling facility in Huntington Beach in February 1991. Both of these facilities experienced large amounts of difficulty. Development of the collection centers began in April 1989 and is continuing to move slowly forward though more slowly then anticipated at the onset.

4.4.1 Anaheim Regional HHMCC

The Anaheim Regional HHMCC is sited at Anaheim Disposal, Inc., a public solid waste and recycling facility located at 2780 East White Star Avenue in Anaheim. Siting of the Anaheim Regional HHMCC was based on factors which include:

- Public's familiarity with the location as a solid waste recycling, disposal and transfer facility (private enterprise).
- Close proximity to State Highway 91 and State Highway 57 which minimizes transportation risk on local streets.
- Site has established public access routes which allow for adequate ingress and egress.
- Site has been used for HHW one-day collection events (toxic Round-ups).

4.4.1.1 Physical Location

The site occupies the southwestern 2.6 acre corner of a contiguous group of properties of 11.5 acres bounded by Gretta Lane on the north, Blue Gum Street on the east, State Highway 91 on the west and La Palma Avenue on the south (reference the The Thomas Guide: Orange County Street Guide & Directory ed. 1990 map 12 grid B2).

The site is owned by Taomira Industries for their Anaheim Disposal, Inc. operations. Anaheim Disposal, Inc. (ADI) uses the site to conduct recycling/resource recovery activities, public dumping and solid waste transfer operations. ADI also stores, repairs and maintains a fleet of trucks at the site as well as conducting administrative duties related to their operations.

in 1955 the Library of Congress, which is the largest library in the world, was the first to acquire a microfiche reader. Since then, the use of microfiche has increased rapidly, and it is now the most common method of storing and retrieving information. The University of Chicago Library has a microfiche collection of over 100,000 microfiche cards, which are available to its patrons. The microfiche collection includes a wide range of materials, including books, journals, and newspapers. The microfiche collection is a valuable resource for researchers and students alike.

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4.4.1.2

Site Information

The Anaheim Regional HHMCC is located within ADI's public recycling area adjacent to an employee parking area. The HHMCC and its related operations will be confined to the northwestern most portion of the contiguous properties. The HHMCC will be located 60 feet from the southwest property line which is also the closest property line to HHMCC activities.

The Anaheim Collection Center opened in July 1990. This Center opened later than anticipated for the following reasons:

1. The scope of the collection center project, as proposed, increased dramatically through the development phase. As with any other project of this nature, the problems, delays and concerns that have arisen could not have been foreseen.
 - a) The approval processes documentation necessary at the state, county, and city level have been more extensive than originally expected.
 - b) The estimated time frames for various aspects of the project from participating agencies, cities, etc. have also been more lengthy than anticipated.
2. Shortly before the scheduled implementation of the first collection center, a concern regarding liability and center staffing was voiced by the insurance agents of the privately owned transfer station. That concern required significant revisions to permit requests; operations plans; staffing guidelines; Request for Proposals and materials management contracts; and site usage agreements.

4.4.2 Huntington Beach Regional HHMCC

The Huntington Beach Regional HHMCC is sited at Rainbow Transfer/Recycling Co., Inc. ("Rainbow"), a public solid waste and recycling facility located at 17211 Nichols Street in Huntington Beach. Siting of the Huntington Beach Regional HHMCC was based on factors which include:

- Public's familiarity with the location as a solid waste recycling, disposal and transfer station facility (private enterprise).

The following table shows the results of the survey of the 100 most important works of the 19th century. The results are given in the following table. The results are given in the following table.

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- Site has established public access routes which allow for adequate ingress and egress.
- Site has been used for HHW one-day collection events (Toxic Round-ups).

4.4.2.1 Physical Location

The site occupies 4.73 acres bounded by Rainbow's transfer/recycling facility on the north, Nichols Street on the east, Southern Pacific Transfer Co. railroad track on the west and a lumber storage facility on the south. The site is owned by Phil Hohnstein and operated as Rainbow Transfer/Recycling Co., Inc. ("Rainbow"), a solid waste transfer and recycling facility. Rainbow uses the site to park the trucks and other vehicles associated with their activities, and as an employee parking area.

4.4.2.2 Site Information

The Huntington Beach HHMCC is located within Rainbow's operations parking area (non public parking). The HHMCC and its related operations are confined to the southeastern portion of the property separated from the employee parking area by a six (6) foot concrete wall topped by razor wire. The HHMCC is located 75 feet in from the southern most property line which is also the closest property line to HHMCC activities.

The Huntington Beach HHMCC facility was scheduled to open in the Fall of 1990 but it also experienced the same delays as the Anaheim facility, along with some revisions to property boundaries. Therefore, the Rainbow Transfer/Recycling Co. purchased the parcel of land adjacent to theirs in order to site the HHW collection center at that location. The complete operations plan for the Huntington Beach HHMCC can be found in Appendix B.

Used motor oil, antifreeze, and car batteries are recycled as part of the County's program. Latex paint is recycled either as a fuel for cement kilns or into a reusable paint product. End users for the materials currently recycled are identified by the County's hazardous waste management contractor. The end users vary over time depending on the current market for the individual material.

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4.5 Landfill Load Checking Programs

The IWMD is required by Chapter 3, Subchapter 15, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations to check loads to prevent the illegal disposal of hazardous materials in solid waste landfills. A load checking program has been in place since 1985 at each of the county's four landfills. Fifteen landfill refuse inspectors perform spot checks of vehicles hauling solid waste to the landfill and inspect the loads for the presence of hazardous materials. Five landfill refuse inspectors will staff the landfill HHW collection stations. The hazardous waste discovered in hauler loads is legally discarded through a contract with a hazardous waste disposal company. Transportation and disposal costs are paid out of the County's Waste Enterprise Fund.

Haulers or individual residents discovered attempting to dispose of HHW illegally are given information about how to properly dispose of the waste. In addition, their name and license number are recorded and a vehicle "turn-away" log form is completed. If the same individual returns to the landfill and attempts illegal disposal, the case is referred to the District Attorney for investigation and persecution, as appropriate.

The types and amounts of HHW collected and diverted through the load check program at the landfills are shown in Table 4-3. The types and amounts of HHW collected and diverted at the permanent HHW facility in Anaheim during 1990 are shown in Table 4-4.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old. This is a very short time in the history of the world. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It is the third largest country in the world. This gives it a great advantage in many respects. The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It has a long history of freedom and democracy. This has made it a model for other nations. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong military and a large economy. This has made it a world leader in many respects. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It has people from many different backgrounds and cultures. This has made it a rich and interesting country.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It has been built by people from many different parts of the world. This has made it a melting pot of cultures and traditions. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It has a long history of exploration and discovery. This has made it a land of opportunity and adventure. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors. It has produced many of the great inventions of the world. This has made it a land of progress and innovation. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of heroes. It has produced many of the great leaders of the world. This has made it a land of inspiration and courage. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It has a bright future and a great potential. This has made it a land of optimism and faith.

The United States is a nation of many firsts. It was the first to declare independence from a foreign power. It was the first to adopt a written constitution. It was the first to abolish slavery. It was the first to send a man to the moon. It was the first to develop the atomic bomb. It was the first to land a man on the moon. It was the first to send a man to Mars. It was the first to develop the Internet. It was the first to create the World Wide Web. It was the first to develop the first computer. It was the first to develop the first airplane. It was the first to develop the first automobile. It was the first to develop the first television. It was the first to develop the first radio. It was the first to develop the first telephone. It was the first to develop the first newspaper. It was the first to develop the first magazine. It was the first to develop the first book. It was the first to develop the first movie. It was the first to develop the first music. It was the first to develop the first dance. It was the first to develop the first sport. It was the first to develop the first religion. It was the first to develop the first philosophy. It was the first to develop the first science. It was the first to develop the first art. It was the first to develop the first literature. It was the first to develop the first history. It was the first to develop the first geography. It was the first to develop the first biology. It was the first to develop the first chemistry. It was the first to develop the first physics. It was the first to develop the first mathematics. It was the first to develop the first medicine. It was the first to develop the first law. It was the first to develop the first government. It was the first to develop the first society. It was the first to develop the first culture. It was the first to develop the first civilization. It was the first to develop the first human. It was the first to develop the first life. It was the first to develop the first universe. It was the first to develop the first everything.

TABLE 4-3
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTED FROM LOAD
CHECK PROGRAMS AT ORANGE COUNTY LANDFILLS DURING
1990

Waste Type	Amount
Flammable gas (propane, aerosol cans)	2,875 lbs
Flammable liquid (fuel, solvents)	3,276.25 gas
Flammable solids (car polish, sterno)	85 lbs
Nonflammable gas (oxygen)	351.25 lbs
Combustible liquid (paint oil)	1,755 gals
Oxidizers (bleach, peroxides)	264.87 gals
Organic liquid (benzene)	30 gals
Organic solids (Contaminated soil)	20 gals
Corrosive material (acids, oven cleaners)	2,162.50 gals
Poison B (pesticides, fertilizers)	41.75 gals
Hazardous waste solids	551 lbs
Hazardous waste liquids (unknowns, miscellaneous)	620.61 gals
Source: IWMD, County of Orange	

**TABLE 4
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTED
AT ANAHEIM COLLECTION CENTER DURING
1990**

Waste Type	Amount
Solvent-based paint	95 gals
Water-based paint	225 (5-gal drums)
Flammable liquids	57 (5-gal drums)
Aerosol cans	89 cans
Pesticides	59 (5-gal drums)
Corrosives	51 (5-gal drums)
Oxidizers	21 (5-gal drums)
Waste Oil	384 gals
Car batteries	60 batteries
Asbestos	5 gals
Miscellaneous	10 gals
Source: Orange County Fire Department	

4.6 Amount of Household Hazardous Waste Discarded Illegally

Under current California regulations, all HHW discarded in solid waste landfills is done so illegally. In addition, some HHW is poured down household drains, into storm sewers, or onto the ground; but the amount involved is not easily quantified. The regulations prohibiting this disposal are not vigorously enforced because of the difficulty and expense of managing such dispersed generation sources, and because collection and disposal facilities of adequate capacity to serve the entire population on a year-round basis have not been available. HHW programs throughout California have instead focussed on public education to encourage source reduction and voluntary collection programs to encourage diversion from landfill disposal. Orange County is one of the local governments that has led the development of these programs in the state.

TABLE 1 Summary of the results of the 1997-1998 survey	
Variable	Value
Number of respondents	1,000
Age (mean)	35.2
Gender (male/female)	500/500
Education (high school/college/university)	100/700/200
Occupation (student/worker/self-employed)	200/600/200
Income (mean)	\$15,000
Marital status (single/married/divorced)	300/500/200
Number of children (mean)	1.5
Health status (good/fair/poor)	700/200/100
Smoking status (smoker/non-smoker)	300/700
Alcohol consumption (drinker/non-drinker)	400/600
Exercise frequency (regular/occasional/never)	200/500/300
Stress level (low/moderate/high)	300/400/300
Life satisfaction (satisfied/dissatisfied)	600/400

Table 1. Summary of the results of the 1997-1998 survey.

The results of the survey are presented in Table 1. The sample was representative of the adult population in the United States, with respect to age, gender, education, and income. The majority of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44, and were employed full-time. The majority of respondents were married, and had one or more children. The majority of respondents reported good health, and did not smoke or drink alcohol. The majority of respondents exercised regularly, and reported low levels of stress. The majority of respondents reported being satisfied with their lives.

4.7 Future Status of Programs

Additional HHW collection facilities have been approved by the Orange County Board of Supervisors. The Fire Department's Household Hazardous Materials Collection Program will be transferred into the Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department on July 1, 1991.

5 ALTERNATIVE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS

5.1 Identification of Alternatives

HHW programs, as defined in AB 939, are made up of four components: collection, monitoring at solid waste facilities, recycling, and public education. This section of the HHW Element is an evaluation of future HHW alternative programs according to the criteria described in the state AB 939 guidelines. Each of the four program components is briefly described below.

5.2 Collection Programs

The State of California AB 939 guidelines include four different types of collection programs as part of HHW programs: periodic/temporary collection events; permanent drop-off collection facilities; mobile drop-off collection facilities; and door-to-door, fee-for-service, or curbside collection programs.

Permanent Collection Facilities: Collection operations at permanent sites involve providing a location where residents can drive in and operators can remove materials from the cars. To protect the public's health and safety, a collection facility would retain a schedule and only be open to the public under direct supervision by the site's operator. Waste materials are then segregated by waste type and packaged for recycling, treatment, or disposal at a licensed hazardous waste landfill. Licensed haulers are used to transport materials from the collection facility. An area of the facility is also set aside for identification of unknown wastes prior to disposal. Simple chemical tests (pH, for example) are used to help identify the unknowns. The City of La Habra may consider providing this service free to property-tax-paying citizens of the City, and at a nominal fee for other uses.

Mobile Collection Facilities: Mobile collection centers are another method of providing a convenient collection location for residents. Drop-boxes or other customized mobile facilities are stationed at various locations around the county on a predetermined schedule. The drop-boxes are properly labelled as to the particular wastes that it may collect. Licensed haulers transport the waste on a predetermined schedule for proper treatment and disposal. Site operations are conducted in a similar manner as for periodic collection events, though the

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. The objective of the study

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of various educational interventions in improving student learning outcomes. The study aims to identify the most effective strategies and to provide evidence-based recommendations for educational practice. The research is conducted in a controlled environment, allowing for the isolation of specific variables and the measurement of their impact on learning outcomes.

1.2. Literature Review

The literature review examines the current state of research on educational interventions. It identifies key findings from previous studies and highlights areas where further research is needed. The review also discusses the theoretical underpinnings of the interventions being studied, providing a context for the research questions.

The study is designed to address the following research questions: (1) What are the most effective educational interventions for improving student learning outcomes? (2) How do these interventions work? (3) What factors influence the effectiveness of these interventions? The study is a quantitative, experimental design, involving a random assignment of participants to different intervention groups. Data is collected through standardized tests and surveys, and analyzed using statistical methods to determine the significance of the findings.

The study is organized as follows: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the study, including the introduction, objectives, and literature review. Chapter 2 describes the methodology, including the participants, interventions, and data collection procedures. Chapter 3 presents the results of the study, including the effectiveness of the interventions and the factors influencing their effectiveness. Chapter 4 discusses the implications of the findings for educational practice and provides recommendations for future research.

scale might be somewhat smaller depending on the anticipated participation of local residents and the number of days the facility remains in one place.

Periodic Events: Periodic collection events at a convenient collection location for residents would provide another method of HHW disposal. Drop boxes are provided by appointment at a location easily accessed by the community for a predetermined period of time, after which time licensed haulers transfer the waste to either a transfer station or a hazardous waste landfill.

Door-to-Door Collection Program: This program would involve a customized collection vehicle and a by-appointment collection service to assist those who cannot transport their own HHW to the collection event or permanent collection facility, such as disabled or elderly residents. This program could be operated by a county, city or private entity.

Curbside Collection Program: This program is similar to curbside collection of recyclable solid wastes such as newspaper and glass. Waste materials are left on the curb on a predetermined day of the month, collected at the curb, and transported to a sorting and packaging facility. Some presorting occurs at the curb to prevent adverse chemical reactions (fumes, explosions) associated with storing incompatible wastes next to each other. Some liability and safety concerns are involved in this type of program since wastes are left out in the open for a period of time where pets and children could be exposed to toxics and other safety hazards. Collection of used motor oil as part of a curbside recycling program could be a variation worth considering.

Fee-For-Service Program: This program would involve charging residents for some or all of the disposal cost for the HHW program. Questionnaire results from the 1985-86 HHW collections indicated that 73 percent of the participants were willing to pay a nominal fee (up to \$5) to offset disposal costs. Charging a fee might discourage the participation of some residents and encourage improper disposal. A ban or fine on disposal of certain waste materials might have to be combined with a fee-for-service program to ensure participation. Targeted materials for this type of program might include those with especially high disposal costs or those where viable substitute products are available that consumers could be encouraged to purchase instead (e.g. charge for aerosol-can disposal, and encourage pump spray alternatives).

Retail Return Programs: A retail return program would involve having residents return certain HHW products to the retail outlets where they were purchased. This type of program has been used in the past for waste materials such as used motor oil and car batteries. Programs are now being instituted in other states for small household batteries (e.g., D-cell and hearing aid batteries). A retail return program may be implemented in conjunction with the Mobile Collection Program. The City would provide drop off boxes to the retail outlets where residents could return their hazardous waste. Licensed haulers would transport the waste to collection facilities. The retail outlet would pay to dispose of the contents of their drop off boxes.

5.3 Recycling Programs

Because the individual wastes included in the HHW category are so diverse, markets for recycled material can be difficult to develop. Volumes of material collected are often too small to make transportation and reprocessing feasible. High volume materials (latex paint and motor oil) and products made of valuable or especially hazardous materials (lead-acid batteries) can be the exceptions if both recycling firms and end users can be identified. Possible future programs include a program to facilitate the exchange of useable products (detergents/cleansers, paints, gardening products), especially those in unopened containers. Materials could be made available to individual residents through organization of periodic hazardous waste swap meets, or could be donated to schools, social service agencies, or charities.

5.4 Educational Programs

The success of all the above-described HHW collection programs depends on a sound public education program to reach as many people as possible. Public education is important in order to inform and educate the public regarding HHW handling, treatment, and disposal, as well as to provide them with information about HHW collection programs. Such a program is not usually considered a separate alternative to collection programs, but rather as an integral part.

Education programs can take a variety of forms, including school curriculum, presentations to civic groups, brochures, and mass media (TV, radio, newspapers). Education plays a crucial role in source reduction, which is the preferred method for dealing with HHWs -- especially those that can't be easily recycled. In addition to educating the public with respect to source

reduction and recycling it is vitally important that consumers be educated in the storage of their hazardous discards until they are properly picked up or delivered to a collection facility. Education can help change consumer habits by encouraging people to buy less toxic or nontoxic products, to buy smaller quantities, and to then use up what they buy rather than throwing it away. In addition, people could be made aware through educational program that solid waste collection and hazardous wastes separation are labor intensive and that therefore, it is more economically viable to separate hazardous waste at the source - (the residence) than to dispose of it at a hazardous waste landfill. Possible activities that could be included in a HHW educational program include:

- Curriculum development programs (primary, secondary, community college)
- Contests in schools or as part of public events
- Cable-TV programs
- Booths at public events
- Billboards (road-side, bus-side)
- Travelling display or kiosk for public buildings
- Mailing to residents/garbage can hangers
- Ads in newspaper
- Community forums/workshops
- Retail location displays
- Shopping bag/milk carton ads
- Youth group programs

5.5 Spotters at Landfills and Transfer Stations

Load checking programs involve visual inspection or surveillance with monitoring equipment to detect the presence of hazardous materials in the solid waste stream. Load checking can be done at the landfill, at transfer stations, and at residential/commercial collection points (garbage cans or dumpsters). Load checking programs implemented at collection points can involve tagging containers found to include hazardous waste and refusing to collect the waste. Instructions on what to do with the waste would be included on the tag.

The following is a summary of the findings of the study. The results indicate that the use of the new method significantly improved the accuracy of the measurements. The data shows a clear trend of improvement in the results, which is consistent with the hypothesis. The study was conducted over a period of six months, and the results were analyzed using statistical methods. The findings suggest that the new method is a promising approach for improving the accuracy of the measurements. The study was conducted in a controlled environment, and the results were consistent across all trials. The data shows a clear trend of improvement in the results, which is consistent with the hypothesis. The study was conducted over a period of six months, and the results were analyzed using statistical methods. The findings suggest that the new method is a promising approach for improving the accuracy of the measurements. The study was conducted in a controlled environment, and the results were consistent across all trials.

6 EVALUATION CRITERIA

This section describes the criteria that will be used to evaluate various HHW programs for the City of La Habra. The Planning Guidelines and Procedures for Preparing and Revising Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans, Section 18733.3, Chapter 9, Division 7, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, requires that certain criteria be used in evaluating alternatives for HHW programs. Each criteria has been assigned a scale of high, medium and low. A high score indicates positive conditions. A low score indicates fewer positive conditions.

6.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials considers the effectiveness of an alternative in reducing the amount of a targeted HHW. The Effectiveness evaluates the estimated percentage of HHW in the total waste stream that the alternative reduces or diverts. For the purpose of this evaluation, the following criteria were used.

- Low: Very little diversion is expected
- Medium: A moderate amount of diversion is expected
- High: A significant amount of diversion is expected

6.2 Limited Shift in Waste Type Generation

Limited Shift in Waste Type Generation evaluates the consequences of implementing the alternative such as shifting solid waste generation from one type of solid waste to another.

- Low: The alternative would negatively shift HHW production to the generation of non-recyclable, unmarketable, or uncountable materials.
- Medium: The alternative would result in the creation of little non-recyclable, unmarketable, or uncountable materials wastes.
- High: The alternative would prevent the creation of non-recyclable, unmarketable, or uncountable materials, or would have a positive shift in waste production to the generation of recyclable or compostable wastes or in producing new markets, or would not create negative shifts in HHW generation.

6.3 Absence of Hazard

Absence of Hazard evaluates the hazards that could be created by implementing the alternative. Hazards could include health risks, injury, fire, or public nuisances.

- Low: Potential hazards are not completely understood, or the alternative increases the potential hazards.
- Medium: Potential hazards are known and controllable. Some impacts remain.
- High: There are few or no potential hazards or unmitigated impacts.

6.4 Flexibility

Flexibility considers the alternative's ability to accommodate changing technological, economic, demographic, seasonal, and social conditions. HHW vary in quantity and quality as changes occur in the standard of living.

- Low: The alternative has a limited ability to respond to changing conditions. Limitations may include inflexible or unpredictable markets for diverted materials, or operational limitations.
- Medium: The alternative is anticipated to demonstrate a moderate ability to respond to changing conditions. Significant changes in the program may be required.
- High: The alternative is anticipated to be readily adaptable to changing conditions. No significant changes in the program are necessary.

The first of these is the fact that the world is not a uniform whole, but is divided into many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history.

The second is the fact that the world is not a static whole, but is constantly changing and developing, and that the changes and developments are not uniform, but are different in different parts.

The third is the fact that the world is not a simple whole, but is a complex whole, in which the different parts are interrelated and interdependent, and in which the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

The fourth is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is a many-whole, in which there are many different wholes, each of which is a part of the whole, and each of which has its own characteristics and its own history.

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The twelfth is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is a many-whole, in which there are many different wholes, each of which is a part of the whole, and each of which has its own characteristics and its own history.

6.5 Facility Needs

Facility Needs considers the need for expanding existing facilities or building new facilities to support the implementation of the alternative.

- Low: New facilities must be developed to accommodate implementation of the alternative.
- Medium: Existing facilities must be expanded or altered to accommodate implementation of the alternative.
- High: The alternative can be easily integrated into existing facilities.

6.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Consistency with Local Policies evaluates the alternative's compatibility with existing local plans, policies, and ordinances.

- Low: The alternative would require major changes to existing local plans, policies, or ordinances for implementation.
- Medium: The alternative would require minor changes to existing local plans, policies, or ordinances for implementation.
- High: There are no existing local plans, policies, or ordinances that would impede the implementation of the alternative.

6.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

Absence of Institutional Barriers evaluates the extent to which institutional barriers, such as long-term franchise agreements, other contracts, or permit requirements may impact the implementation of the alternative.

- Low: The alternative is affected by existing institutional barriers which are not under the control of the jurisdiction.

The first section of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work.

The second section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

The third section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

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The ninth section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

The tenth section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

The eleventh section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

The twelfth section deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the work.

Medium: The alternative is affected by existing institutional barriers over which the jurisdiction maintains some control.

High: There are no known existing institutional barriers to the alternative.

6.8 Cost Rating

Cost Rating evaluates the overall estimated cost of the alternative, including capital costs and operating costs, over the lifetime of the alternative. This may also be presented by a range of costs.

Low: The cost to implement the alternative is high compared to other alternatives being considered (i.e. greater than \$200,000).

Medium: The cost to implement the alternative is considered mid-range compared to other alternatives (i.e. \$50,000 - \$200,000).

High: The cost to implement the alternative is low compared to other alternatives (i.e. less than \$50,000)

6.9 Ease of Implementation

Ease of Implementation evaluates the extent to which the alternative can be implemented in the short-term or medium-term planning periods.

Low: Implementation of the alternative could not be completed until after 2000.

Medium: Implementation of the alternative is anticipated to be completed by 2000.

High: Implementation of the alternative is anticipated to be completed by 1995.

6.10 End Uses

End Uses measure the marketability of the diverted materials.

- Low:** End uses are currently non-existent or unreliable, though the potential for the development of long-term or medium-term markets may exist.
- Medium:** End uses exist, but are subject to moderate fluctuations. The potential for the development of short-term markets may exist.
- High:** Existing end uses are relatively stable.

The Role of the Teacher in the Classroom

The teacher is the central figure in the classroom. They are responsible for creating a safe and supportive learning environment for their students. They also play a key role in assessing student progress and providing feedback.

Teachers should also be aware of their own biases and how they may affect their teaching. They should strive to be fair and equitable to all students, regardless of their background or abilities.

Teachers should also be aware of their own strengths and weaknesses. They should seek out opportunities for professional development and growth.

7 EVALUATION OF HHW PROGRAMS/ALTERNATIVES

AB 939 regulations require consideration of certain HHW program alternatives, including: HHW collection alternatives; HHW monitoring alternatives; HHW recycling programs; and public education and information programs. This section describes and evaluates each of the alternatives as required in the regulations. These alternatives are presented with the understanding that the current Orange County HHW program actively uses several of these alternatives.

7.1 Collection Alternatives

7.1.1 Transfer Station - Permanent Sites

Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) stations provide facilities to segregate waste streams into recyclables, compostable materials, HHW, other special wastes and residual wastes suitable for landfills. All waste collected from households in the jurisdiction is sorted at the MRF station. Therefore, it is expected that a significant amount of HHW would be diverted from the total waste stream. The MRF and transfer station concept removes HHW from the waste stream for appropriate disposal and keeps it from entering the landfill. The MRF station could also serve as a HHW drop-off site for the convenience of County residents. However, since the transfer station rather than the resident, removes HHW from the waste collected, the resident is not provided with incentive to reduce the amount of HHW generated.

The following report was received from the American Medical Association, dated June 1, 1917, and is published for the information of the members of the American Medical Association. The report is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 1, 1917, and is published for the information of the members of the American Medical Association.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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The following report was received from the American Medical Association, dated June 1, 1917, and is published for the information of the members of the American Medical Association. The report is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 1, 1917, and is published for the information of the members of the American Medical Association.

TABLE 7-1
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Transfer Station - Permanent Sites

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials	X		
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard			X
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs			X
Consistency with Local Policies		X	
Absence of Institutional Barriers		X	
Cost Rating		X	
Ease of Implementation			X
End Uses		X	

7.1.2 Collection Centers - Permanent/Mobile Sites

Permanent collection centers are designed to accept only HHW and serve as a drop-off center for residents. Specifically equipped storage structures/trailers provide a safe storage area where wastes can be segregated and lab-packed. The centers are staffed, either part-time or full-time, by technicians trained to identify general HHW types, properly lab-pack, and store hazardous materials for later collection by a licensed hauler.

A Mobile Collection Center consists of a trailer equipped to properly receive and "package" HHW's, and is manned by properly trained technicians. It is moved from one location to another among permitted sites on a regularly scheduled basis.

TABLE 1
 SUMMARY OF THE DATA FOR THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE
 PROGRAM ON THE STUDENTS' ATTITUDE

Item	Before	After
1. I like to study	2	3
2. I like to go to school	2	3
3. I like to learn	2	3
4. I like to read	2	3
5. I like to write	2	3
6. I like to speak	2	3
7. I like to listen	2	3
8. I like to work	2	3
9. I like to play	2	3
10. I like to sleep	2	3
11. I like to eat	2	3
12. I like to drink	2	3
13. I like to walk	2	3
14. I like to run	2	3
15. I like to jump	2	3
16. I like to climb	2	3
17. I like to swim	2	3
18. I like to dance	2	3
19. I like to sing	2	3
20. I like to draw	2	3
21. I like to paint	2	3
22. I like to model	2	3
23. I like to sew	2	3
24. I like to knit	2	3
25. I like to cook	2	3
26. I like to bake	2	3
27. I like to garden	2	3
28. I like to fish	2	3
29. I like to hunt	2	3
30. I like to collect	2	3
31. I like to travel	2	3
32. I like to visit	2	3
33. I like to stay	2	3
34. I like to go	2	3
35. I like to come	2	3
36. I like to be	2	3
37. I like to have	2	3
38. I like to do	2	3
39. I like to make	2	3
40. I like to use	2	3
41. I like to take	2	3
42. I like to give	2	3
43. I like to receive	2	3
44. I like to send	2	3
45. I like to get	2	3
46. I like to put	2	3
47. I like to take out	2	3
48. I like to put in	2	3
49. I like to turn on	2	3
50. I like to turn off	2	3
51. I like to open	2	3
52. I like to close	2	3
53. I like to start	2	3
54. I like to stop	2	3
55. I like to begin	2	3
56. I like to end	2	3
57. I like to finish	2	3
58. I like to complete	2	3
59. I like to start up	2	3
60. I like to shut down	2	3
61. I like to turn up	2	3
62. I like to turn down	2	3
63. I like to turn left	2	3
64. I like to turn right	2	3
65. I like to turn around	2	3
66. I like to turn back	2	3
67. I like to turn forward	2	3
68. I like to turn in	2	3
69. I like to turn out	2	3
70. I like to turn up to	2	3
71. I like to turn down to	2	3
72. I like to turn left to	2	3
73. I like to turn right to	2	3
74. I like to turn around to	2	3
75. I like to turn back to	2	3
76. I like to turn forward to	2	3
77. I like to turn in to	2	3
78. I like to turn out to	2	3
79. I like to turn up to	2	3
80. I like to turn down to	2	3
81. I like to turn left to	2	3
82. I like to turn right to	2	3
83. I like to turn around to	2	3
84. I like to turn back to	2	3
85. I like to turn forward to	2	3
86. I like to turn in to	2	3
87. I like to turn out to	2	3
88. I like to turn up to	2	3
89. I like to turn down to	2	3
90. I like to turn left to	2	3
91. I like to turn right to	2	3
92. I like to turn around to	2	3
93. I like to turn back to	2	3
94. I like to turn forward to	2	3
95. I like to turn in to	2	3
96. I like to turn out to	2	3
97. I like to turn up to	2	3
98. I like to turn down to	2	3
99. I like to turn left to	2	3
100. I like to turn right to	2	3

3.1.2. Student's Attitude

The study was designed to measure the students' attitude towards the program. The attitude was measured by a questionnaire which was given to the students before and after the program. The questionnaire was designed to measure the students' attitude towards the program in terms of their interest, motivation, and participation. The results of the questionnaire showed that the students' attitude towards the program improved significantly after the program. This was evident from the increase in the students' interest, motivation, and participation in the program.

A factor analysis was conducted to determine the factors that influenced the students' attitude towards the program. The results of the factor analysis showed that there were three main factors that influenced the students' attitude towards the program. These factors were the students' interest, motivation, and participation in the program. The results of the factor analysis also showed that the students' attitude towards the program was positively influenced by their interest, motivation, and participation in the program.

Mobile Collection Centers are a viable alternative while permanent sites are being established.

Siting of Collection Centers, permanent or mobile, requires extensive support from community planning groups, civic groups, town councils and other organizations involved in the planning and approval process.

TABLE 7-2
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Collection Centers Permanent/Mobile

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials	X		
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard		X	
Flexibility		X	
Facility Needs			X
Consistency with Local Policies		X	
Absence of Institutional Barriers		X	
Cost Rating		X	
Ease of Implementation			X
End Uses		X	

These findings show that the 1992 election was a turning point in the history of the United States.

It is important to note that the results of the 1992 election were not a foregone conclusion. The outcome was the result of a combination of factors, including the performance of the candidates and the state of the economy.

TABLE 1 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS, 1992			
Candidate	Electoral College	Popular Vote	Percentage of Total Population
Bill Clinton	359	44,909,931	43.0%
George H.W. Bush	169	35,958,780	34.7%
Ross Perot	0	18,909,931	18.3%
Other	0	1,181,238	1.1%
Total	528	103,958,870	100.0%

7.1.3 Collection Events

7.1.3.1 Community Collection Events

A temporary collection center is set up at various locations on specific days. Residents are encouraged to bring their unused or accumulated HHWs to the center on the collection day (usually a Saturday). The center is staffed with trained personnel who collect, sort, and pack the HHW in 55 gallon drums. The wastes are transported by a licensed hauler to a Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility. Depending on the type of waste it may be recycled, treated to neutralize or reduce its toxicity or incinerated. Community collection events held at schools and public facilities are widely advertised and are an effective means of raising public awareness of the proper disposal of HHW and of collecting these wastes periodically in the community.

Costs can be reduced by use of donated publicity, technical assistance, and materials; and by disposal discounts, particularly given for recyclables such as waste oil and car batteries, by hazardous materials management companies. In addition, county and city staff can be used for site preparation and to survey and direct participants.

1. The Commission

The Commission is a body of experts in the field of human resources management. It was established in 1975 to advise the Government on the recruitment, selection, training and development of the civil service. The Commission is composed of members from various backgrounds and is chaired by a senior civil servant. Its main functions are to ensure that the civil service is staffed with the best people, to develop the skills and knowledge of civil servants, and to ensure that the civil service is able to meet the needs of the Government. The Commission also has a role in the development of the civil service as a whole, including the development of the civil service's culture and values.

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TABLE 7-3
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Community Collection Events

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials		X	
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard		X	
Flexibility		X	
Facility Needs	X		
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating			X
Ease of Implementation			X
End Uses		X	

7.1.3.2 Door-to-Door Collection Programs

Door-to-Door collection would involve prior appointments, a smaller number of residents, and direct exchange of wastes from the resident to the collection staff. Therefore, door-to-door is a somewhat lower cost and less hazardous method than curbside collections, which would involve collection from every household and temporary storage of wastes at the curb. Door-To-Door, however, does not serve the needs of the entire community, and must therefore be instituted in conjunction with another program, such as curbside collection.

TABLE 7-4
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Door to Door Collection Program

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials		X	
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard			X
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs			X
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating		X	
Ease of Implementation	X		
End Uses		X	

7.1.3.3 Fee-For-Service Collection Programs

Fee-For-Service collection would probably decrease the rate of voluntary participation, but may be appropriate for wastes with especially high disposal costs. In addition, residents may be willing to pay a nominal fee, up to about \$5 per visit to the collection facility, to offset disposal costs. Fees on either a per unit basis or a per visit basis would necessitate an accounting system and associated auditing requirements. If the Fee-For-Service program is privately run under contract with the county, a franchise agreement might be necessary. Because Fee-For-Service requires that consumers pay for their hazardous discards, Fee-For-Service would potentially result in a positive shift of HHW production to non-toxic or less toxic products and recyclable products. Consumers would make this shift to minimize HHW disposal costs.

TABLE 1
 INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
 1960-1969: Data from the Survey of Research and Development

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
United States	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5
United Kingdom	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
France	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8
Germany	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
Italy	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Japan	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Canada	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Sweden	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Denmark	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Belgium	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

TABLE 2
 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

The following table shows the research and development expenditures in the United States and other major industrial countries from 1960 to 1969. The expenditures are shown in billions of dollars, and the percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) is also indicated. The data are based on the Survey of Research and Development conducted by the National Science Foundation.

The table shows that the United States has consistently spent the most on research and development, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP. The expenditures in the United States have increased steadily over the decade, from 10.0 billion dollars in 1960 to 14.5 billion dollars in 1969. The percentage of GDP spent on research and development in the United States has also increased, from 1.8% in 1960 to 2.4% in 1969.

Other major industrial countries, such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, have also increased their research and development expenditures over the decade. However, their expenditures are generally lower than those of the United States, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP.

TABLE 7-5
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Fee for Service Collection Program

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials		X	
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard			X
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs			X
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating	X		
Ease of Implementation		X	
End Uses		X	

7.3.1.4 Curbside Collection

Curbside collection of HHW poses a potential health threat to the public from spills and/or children or pets coming into contact with the waste before pickup. While this collection alternative will continue to be explored for used oil and other selected HHW, it will not be incorporated in the Orange County HHW program at this time.

TABLE 7-6
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Curbside Collection

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials		X	
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard			X
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs		X	
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating		X	
Ease of Implementation		X	
End Uses		X	

TABLE 1
 SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE STUDY
 (continued)

Group	Age	Gender	Year
Group 1	18-25	Male	1998
Group 2	26-35	Female	1999
Group 3	36-45	Male	2000
Group 4	46-55	Female	2001
Group 5	56-65	Male	2002
Group 6	66-75	Female	2003
Group 7	76-85	Male	2004
Group 8	86-95	Female	2005
Group 9	96-105	Male	2006
Group 10	106-115	Female	2007
Group 11	116-125	Male	2008
Group 12	126-135	Female	2009
Group 13	136-145	Male	2010
Group 14	146-155	Female	2011
Group 15	156-165	Male	2012
Group 16	166-175	Female	2013
Group 17	176-185	Male	2014
Group 18	186-195	Female	2015
Group 19	196-205	Male	2016
Group 20	206-215	Female	2017
Group 21	216-225	Male	2018
Group 22	226-235	Female	2019
Group 23	236-245	Male	2020
Group 24	246-255	Female	2021
Group 25	256-265	Male	2022
Group 26	266-275	Female	2023
Group 27	276-285	Male	2024
Group 28	286-295	Female	2025
Group 29	296-305	Male	2026
Group 30	306-315	Female	2027
Group 31	316-325	Male	2028
Group 32	326-335	Female	2029
Group 33	336-345	Male	2030
Group 34	346-355	Female	2031
Group 35	356-365	Male	2032
Group 36	366-375	Female	2033
Group 37	376-385	Male	2034
Group 38	386-395	Female	2035
Group 39	396-405	Male	2036
Group 40	406-415	Female	2037
Group 41	416-425	Male	2038
Group 42	426-435	Female	2039
Group 43	436-445	Male	2040
Group 44	446-455	Female	2041
Group 45	456-465	Male	2042
Group 46	466-475	Female	2043
Group 47	476-485	Male	2044
Group 48	486-495	Female	2045
Group 49	496-505	Male	2046
Group 50	506-515	Female	2047
Group 51	516-525	Male	2048
Group 52	526-535	Female	2049
Group 53	536-545	Male	2050
Group 54	546-555	Female	2051
Group 55	556-565	Male	2052
Group 56	566-575	Female	2053
Group 57	576-585	Male	2054
Group 58	586-595	Female	2055
Group 59	596-605	Male	2056
Group 60	606-615	Female	2057
Group 61	616-625	Male	2058
Group 62	626-635	Female	2059
Group 63	636-645	Male	2060
Group 64	646-655	Female	2061
Group 65	656-665	Male	2062
Group 66	666-675	Female	2063
Group 67	676-685	Male	2064
Group 68	686-695	Female	2065
Group 69	696-705	Male	2066
Group 70	706-715	Female	2067
Group 71	716-725	Male	2068
Group 72	726-735	Female	2069
Group 73	736-745	Male	2070
Group 74	746-755	Female	2071
Group 75	756-765	Male	2072
Group 76	766-775	Female	2073
Group 77	776-785	Male	2074
Group 78	786-795	Female	2075
Group 79	796-805	Male	2076
Group 80	806-815	Female	2077
Group 81	816-825	Male	2078
Group 82	826-835	Female	2079
Group 83	836-845	Male	2080
Group 84	846-855	Female	2081
Group 85	856-865	Male	2082
Group 86	866-875	Female	2083
Group 87	876-885	Male	2084
Group 88	886-895	Female	2085
Group 89	896-905	Male	2086
Group 90	906-915	Female	2087
Group 91	916-925	Male	2088
Group 92	926-935	Female	2089
Group 93	936-945	Male	2090
Group 94	946-955	Female	2091
Group 95	956-965	Male	2092
Group 96	966-975	Female	2093
Group 97	976-985	Male	2094
Group 98	986-995	Female	2095
Group 99	996-1005	Male	2096
Group 100	1006-1015	Female	2097
Group 101	1016-1025	Male	2098
Group 102	1026-1035	Female	2099
Group 103	1036-1045	Male	2100
Group 104	1046-1055	Female	2101
Group 105	1056-1065	Male	2102
Group 106	1066-1075	Female	2103
Group 107	1076-1085	Male	2104
Group 108	1086-1095	Female	2105
Group 109	1096-1105	Male	2106
Group 110	1106-1115	Female	2107
Group 111	1116-1125	Male	2108
Group 112	1126-1135	Female	2109
Group 113	1136-1145	Male	2110
Group 114	1146-1155	Female	2111
Group 115	1156-1165	Male	2112
Group 116	1166-1175	Female	2113
Group 117	1176-1185	Male	2114
Group 118	1186-1195	Female	2115
Group 119	1196-1205	Male	2116
Group 120	1206-1215	Female	2117
Group 121	1216-1225	Male	2118
Group 122	1226-1235	Female	2119
Group 123	1236-1245	Male	2120
Group 124	1246-1255	Female	2121
Group 125	1256-1265	Male	2122
Group 126	1266-1275	Female	2123
Group 127	1276-1285	Male	2124
Group 128	1286-1295	Female	2125
Group 129	1296-1305	Male	2126
Group 130	1306-1315	Female	2127
Group 131	1316-1325	Male	2128
Group 132	1326-1335	Female	2129
Group 133	1336-1345	Male	2130
Group 134	1346-1355	Female	2131
Group 135	1356-1365	Male	2132
Group 136	1366-1375	Female	2133
Group 137	1376-1385	Male	2134
Group 138	1386-1395	Female	2135
Group 139	1396-1405	Male	2136
Group 140	1406-1415	Female	2137
Group 141	1416-1425	Male	2138
Group 142	1426-1435	Female	2139
Group 143	1436-1445	Male	2140
Group 144	1446-1455	Female	2141
Group 145	1456-1465	Male	2142
Group 146	1466-1475	Female	2143
Group 147	1476-1485	Male	2144
Group 148	1486-1495	Female	2145
Group 149	1496-1505	Male	2146
Group 150	1506-1515	Female	2147
Group 151	1516-1525	Male	2148
Group 152	1526-1535	Female	2149
Group 153	1536-1545	Male	2150
Group 154	1546-1555	Female	2151
Group 155	1556-1565	Male	2152
Group 156	1566-1575	Female	2153
Group 157	1576-1585	Male	2154
Group 158	1586-1595	Female	2155
Group 159	1596-1605	Male	2156
Group 160	1606-1615	Female	2157
Group 161	1616-1625	Male	2158
Group 162	1626-1635	Female	2159
Group 163	1636-1645	Male	2160
Group 164	1646-1655	Female	2161
Group 165	1656-1665	Male	2162
Group 166	1666-1675	Female	2163
Group 167	1676-1685	Male	2164
Group 168	1686-1695	Female	2165
Group 169	1696-1705	Male	2166
Group 170	1706-1715	Female	2167
Group 171	1716-1725	Male	2168
Group 172	1726-1735	Female	2169
Group 173	1736-1745	Male	2170
Group 174	1746-1755	Female	2171
Group 175	1756-1765	Male	2172
Group 176	1766-1775	Female	2173
Group 177	1776-1785	Male	2174
Group 178	1786-1795	Female	2175
Group 179	1796-1805	Male	2176
Group 180	1806-1815	Female	2177
Group 181	1816-1825	Male	2178
Group 182	1826-1835	Female	2179
Group 183	1836-1845	Male	2180
Group 184	1846-1855	Female	2181
Group 185	1856-1865	Male	2182
Group 186	1866-1875	Female	2183
Group 187	1876-1885	Male	2184
Group 188	1886-1895	Female	2185
Group 189	1896-1905	Male	2186
Group 190	1906-1915	Female	2187
Group 191	1916-1925	Male	2188
Group 192	1926-1935	Female	2189
Group 193	1936-1945	Male	2190
Group 194	1946-1955	Female	2191
Group 195	1956-1965	Male	2192
Group 196	1966-1975	Female	2193
Group 197	1976-1985	Male	2194
Group 198	1986-1995	Female	2195
Group 199	1996-2005	Male	2196
Group 200	2006-2015	Female	2197
Group 201	2016-2025	Male	2198
Group 202	2026-2035	Female	2199
Group 203	2036-2045	Male	2200
Group 204	2046-2055	Female	2201
Group 205	2056-2065	Male	2202
Group 206	2066-2075	Female	2203
Group 207	2076-2085	Male	2204
Group 208	2086-2095	Female	2205
Group 209	2096-2105	Male	2206
Group 210	2106-2115	Female	2207
Group 211	2116-2125	Male	2208
Group 212	2126-2135	Female	2209
Group 213	2136-2145	Male	2210
Group 214	2146-2155	Female	2211
Group 215	2156-2165	Male	2212
Group 216	2166-2175	Female	2213
Group 217	2176-2185	Male	2214
Group 218	2186-2195	Female	2215
Group 219	2196-2205	Male	2216
Group 220	2206-2215	Female	2217
Group 221	2216-2225	Male	2218
Group 222	2226-2235	Female	2219
Group 223	2236-2245	Male	2220
Group 224	2246-2255	Female	2221
Group 225	2256-2265	Male	2222
Group 226	2266-2275	Female	2223
Group 227	2276-2285	Male	2224
Group 228	2286-2295	Female	2225
Group 229	2296-2305	Male	2226
Group 230	2306-2315	Female	2227
Group 231	2316-2325	Male	2228
Group 232	2326-2335	Female	2229
Group 233	2336-2345	Male	2230
Group 234	2346-2355	Female	2231
Group 235	2356-2365	Male	2232
Group 236	2366-2375	Female	2233
Group 237	2376-2385	Male	2234
Group 238	2386-2395	Female	2235
Group 239	2396-2405	Male	2236
Group 240	2406-2415	Female	2237
Group 241	2416-2425	Male	2238
Group 242	2426-2435	Female	2239
Group 243	2436-2445	Male	2240
Group 244	2446-2455	Female	2241
Group 245	2456-2465	Male	2242
Group 246	2466-2475	Female	2243
Group 247	2476-2485	Male	2244
Group 248	2486-2495	Female	2245
Group 249	2496-2505	Male	2246
Group 250	2506-2515	Female	2247
Group 251	2516-2525	Male	2248
Group 252	2526-2535	Female	2249
Group 253	2536-2545	Male	2250
Group 254	2546-2555	Female	2251
Group 255	2556-2565	Male	2252
Group 256	2566-2575	Female	2253
Group 257	2576-2585	Male	2254
Group 258	2586-2595	Female	2255
Group 259	2596-2605	Male	2256
Group 260	2606-2615	Female	2257
Group 261	2616-2625	Male	2258
Group 262	2626-2635	Female	2259
Group 263	2636-2645	Male	2260
Group 264	2646-2655	Female	2261
Group 265	2656-2665	Male	2262
Group 266	2666-2675	Female	2263
Group 267	2676-2685	Male	2264
Group 268	2686-2695	Female	2265
Group 269	2696-2705	Male	2266
Group 270	2706-2715	Female	2267
Group 271	2716-2725	Male	2268
Group 272	2726-2735	Female	2269
Group 273	2736-2745	Male	2270
Group 274	2746-2755	Female	2271
Group 275	2756-2765	Male	2272
Group 276	2766-2775	Female	2273
Group 277	2776-2785	Male	2274
Group 278	2786-2795	Female	2275
Group 279	2796-2805	Male	2276
Group 280	2806-28		

7.2.1 Spotters at Landfills and Transfer Stations (Load Check)

Federal and State regulations require that municipal landfills and transfer stations implement a Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program (CFR 40 Parts 257 and 258; CCR Title 23 Section 2523). Orange County's program, to be implemented in 1991, will utilize spotters and random load checking at County landfills and transfer stations to identify hazardous materials, including HHW, before disposal in the landfill.

It is expected that the load-check program will:

- Encourage the proper disposal of hazardous, designated, and other prohibited wastes;
- Reduce the quantity of prohibited wastes entering the solid-waste stream;
- Provide for the proper management of hazardous materials delivered to all four landfills in Orange County;
- Identify generators who put hazardous wastes in the solid waste stream; and
- Provide for effective enforcement against non-complying hazardous waste generators.

The basic elements of the load check program include: public education; identification of permissible and non-permissible wastes; site security; training of collection and hauler personnel; cooperation from customers; consistent site (i.e. landfill, transfer station, etc.) surveillance; and appropriate on-site handling, storing and disposing of hazardous wastes found in the solid-waste stream.

The table shows the number of people who answered 'Yes' or 'No' to each of the four questions. The total number of 'Yes' answers is 60, and the total number of 'No' answers is 40.

Find the probability that a person chosen at random will answer 'Yes' to at least one of the four questions.

Answer: The probability that a person chosen at random will answer 'Yes' to at least one of the four questions is $\frac{60}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$.

Worked Example 1

Example 1. A box contains 100 balls, of which 60 are red and 40 are blue.

Find the probability that a ball chosen at random will be red.

Solution: The probability that a ball chosen at random will be red is $\frac{60}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$.

Example 2. A box contains 100 balls, of which 60 are red and 40 are blue.

Find the probability that a ball chosen at random will be red or blue.

TABLE 7-7
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Spotters at Landfills and Transfer Stations

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials	X		
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard		X	
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs	X		
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating	X		
Ease of Implementation	X		
End Uses		X	

7.3 Recycling

A recycling program for HHW targets materials that can be readily recycled which can reduce the high costs of disposal at a permitted hazardous waste facility. Many communities have integrated recycling programs into their existing collection events, drop-off centers, or door-to-door pickup programs. The recycling alternative considered for the City targets waste oil, paints, and batteries. By recycling HHW, the City can help divert these materials from disposal and preserve resources.

TABLE 1
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
 STUDENT SURVEY OF 1970-71

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Do you think the U.S. is a free country?	95	4	1
2. Do you think the U.S. is a democratic country?	95	4	1
3. Do you think the U.S. is a capitalist country?	95	4	1
4. Do you think the U.S. is a socialist country?	4	95	1
5. Do you think the U.S. is a communist country?	1	95	4
6. Do you think the U.S. is a fascist country?	1	95	4
7. Do you think the U.S. is a totalitarian country?	1	95	4
8. Do you think the U.S. is a police state?	1	95	4
9. Do you think the U.S. is a dictatorship?	1	95	4
10. Do you think the U.S. is a democracy?	95	4	1
11. Do you think the U.S. is a free society?	95	4	1
12. Do you think the U.S. is a just society?	95	4	1
13. Do you think the U.S. is a fair society?	95	4	1
14. Do you think the U.S. is a humane society?	95	4	1
15. Do you think the U.S. is a civilized society?	95	4	1
16. Do you think the U.S. is a modern society?	95	4	1
17. Do you think the U.S. is a progressive society?	95	4	1
18. Do you think the U.S. is a developed society?	95	4	1
19. Do you think the U.S. is a wealthy society?	95	4	1
20. Do you think the U.S. is a powerful society?	95	4	1
21. Do you think the U.S. is a strong society?	95	4	1
22. Do you think the U.S. is a confident society?	95	4	1
23. Do you think the U.S. is a proud society?	95	4	1
24. Do you think the U.S. is a happy society?	95	4	1
25. Do you think the U.S. is a healthy society?	95	4	1
26. Do you think the U.S. is a clean society?	95	4	1
27. Do you think the U.S. is a safe society?	95	4	1
28. Do you think the U.S. is a secure society?	95	4	1
29. Do you think the U.S. is a stable society?	95	4	1
30. Do you think the U.S. is a peaceful society?	95	4	1

The above table shows the results of a survey of 1,000 students at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1970-71. The survey was conducted by the Center for the Study of the University of California, Berkeley, and the results are presented in the table above. The survey was conducted by the Center for the Study of the University of California, Berkeley, and the results are presented in the table above.

TABLE 7-8
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Recycling

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials		X	
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation			X
Absence of Hazard			X
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs			X
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating		X	
Ease of Implementation		X	
End Uses	X		

7.4 Public Education and Information

Education and public information are important elements of HHW programs. Successful programs require ongoing efforts to inform residents of the hazards of some household materials and the proper avenues available for its disposal. An education program should encourage the use of less toxic products, buying household hazardous materials only in quantities that will be used, proper storage, and proper disposal of HHW. An effective program will inform the community about the available recycling and disposal options, in addition to educating the public about the dangers of HHW and nonhazardous alternatives.

TABLE 1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, 1902-1910			
Year	1902	1903	1904
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99. General background			
100. General background			

The above table shows the general background of the project. It is a summary of the project's history and the results of the project. The table is divided into two main sections: the first section shows the general background of the project, and the second section shows the results of the project. The first section is divided into two main parts: the first part shows the general background of the project, and the second part shows the results of the project. The second section is divided into two main parts: the first part shows the general background of the project, and the second part shows the results of the project. The first section is divided into two main parts: the first part shows the general background of the project, and the second part shows the results of the project. The second section is divided into two main parts: the first part shows the general background of the project, and the second part shows the results of the project.

TABLE 7-9
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM EVALUATION
Program: Public Education

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials	X		
Limited Shift in Waste-Type Generation	X		
Absence of Hazard	X		
Flexibility	X		
Facility Needs	X		
Consistency with Local Policies	X		
Absence of Institutional Barriers	X		
Cost Rating	X		
Ease of Implementation	X		
End Uses	N/A		

8 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS

The following table summarizes the results of the recycling program evaluations:

**TABLE 8-1
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM EVALUATIONS**

Program	Ranking
Transfer Station - Permanent Sites	1
Spotters at Landfills	2
Public Education	3
Recycling	4
Door to Door Collection	5
Curbside Collection	6
Fee for Service Collection	7
Collection Centers Permanent/Mobile	8
Community Collection Events	9

8.1 Regional Collection Centers

The City of La Habra supports and will participate in the County's HHW program for the following reasons:

- Greater convenience for City residents than periodic events
- Greater control over safety and environmental protection than at periodic events or mobile facilities
- Less expensive (staff, equipment, liability insurance) than large-scale curbside or door-to-door collections
- Greater incentive to participate than fee-for-service programs

County's Role Orange County has selected permanent HHW collection facilities as the most appropriate method for managing this waste category. Four to six permanent collection facilities were approved by the Board of Supervisors in 1989: one at each of the two landfills that take self-haul solid waste from county residents (Prima Deshecha and Olinda-Alpha); one each at three transfer stations/recycling centers in Anaheim, Huntington Beach and Stanton; and a sixth at a yet to be decided on location, possibly in Irvine. As mentioned earlier, the Anaheim facility opened in July 1990. The Huntington Beach facility opened in February 1991. The need for the Stanton facility will be reassessed based on participation at the Huntington Beach and Anaheim facilities. The HHW facilities at the Prima Deshecha and Olinda-Alpha landfills will probably be open in the spring of 1991. The Irvine facility may be postponed until 1992, pending approval of an appropriate site.

The initial phase of Orange County's permanent collection facility program has been well received by county residents, as indicated by the dramatic increase in participation during the first month of operation at the Anaheim facility.

City's Role The City will monitor participation of City households. If participation rates are low, the City will intensify efforts to increase awareness and participation through increased public education programs.

Monitoring, recycling, and public education will also be included in the county's program which the city of La Habra plans to participate in. Beginning in early to mid-1991, the hauler of loads discovered to contain more than 5 gallons or 50 pounds of hazardous waste, as part of the county's load checking program, will be required to manifest the hazardous waste and have it removed by a licensed hazardous waste disposal firm. (Door-to-door and fee-for-service collection programs will be investigated further for possible implementation at a later date).

8.2 Cooperative and Multi-Jurisdictional Household Hazardous Waste Program

This County-wide program is based on multi-jurisdictional implementation efforts. It will continue to be administered by County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department.

The private sector is also involved since several of the permanent facilities are or will be located on privately-owned recycling centers (except the facilities planned for county-owned landfills).

County staff will also continue to work with other public-sector HHW managers, private management firms, and product manufacturers to develop recycling markets for household wastes in Southern California. The primary target of this cooperative market development effort will be latex paint.

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9 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Responsible Agency

The agencies responsible for implementing the City of La Habra's HHW program is currently the Planning Department.

9.2 Tasks Necessary to Implement the Program

The tasks necessary to implement the selected program are displayed on Table 9-1.

9.3 Short and Medium-Term Implementation Schedule

The schedule on Table 9-1 also shows when each of the implementation tasks will be implemented.

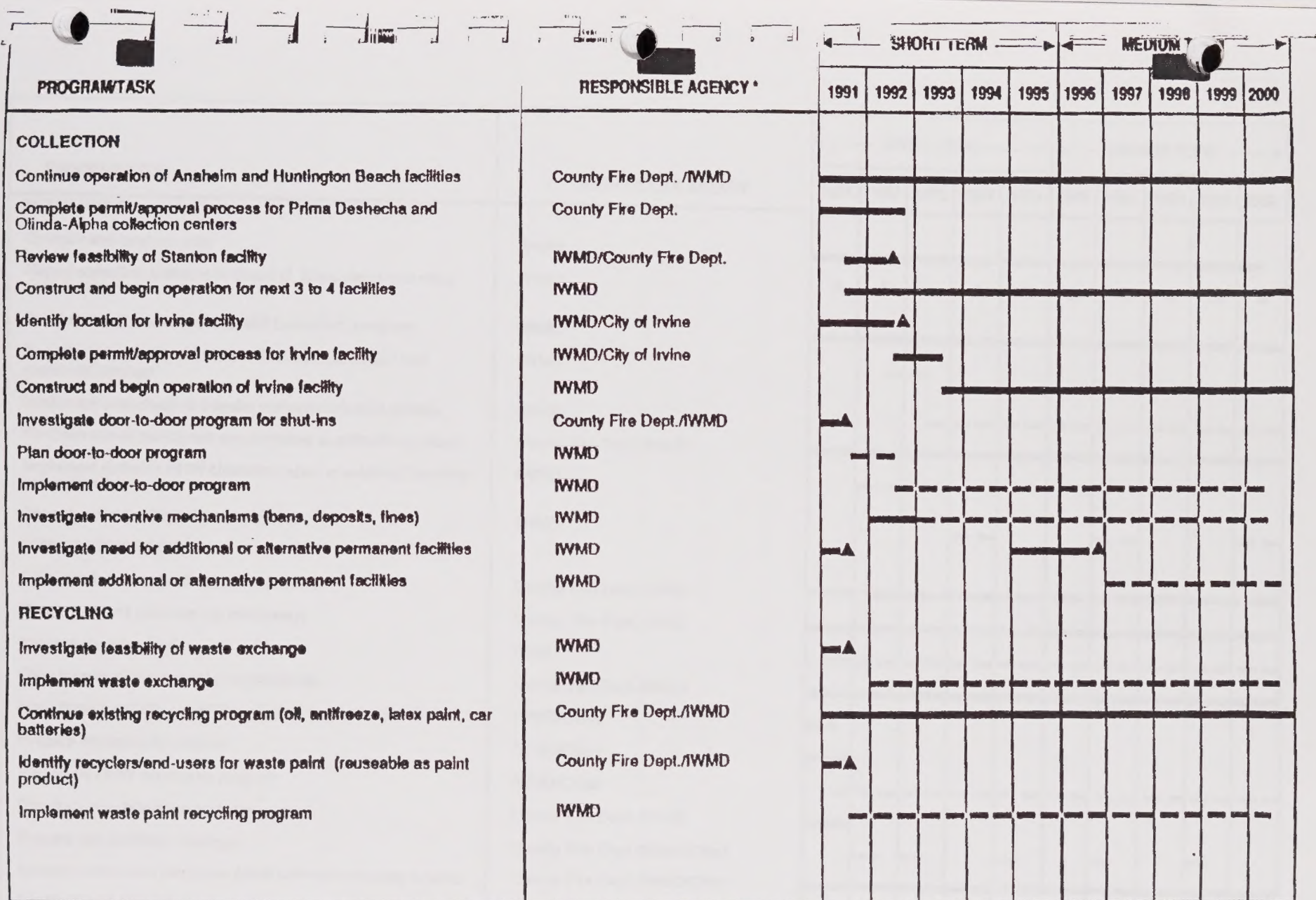
ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE RATE OF RECOVERY FROM
THE COMMON COLD

BY
DR. J. H. HENNING, JR., M.D., D.Sc., University of California, Los Angeles

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THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE RATE OF RECOVERY FROM
THE COMMON COLD



LEGEND

- ▲ Decision Point or Reporting Deadline
- Planned Activity
- - - Possible Activity

* Fire Dept. Program expected to be merged into IWMD during 1991.

FIGURE 1
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1. Introduction

2. Background

3. Methodology

4. Results

5. Conclusion

6. References

7. Appendix

8. Summary

9. Discussion

10. Future Work

11. Acknowledgments

12. Disclaimer

13. Notes

14. Footnotes

15. Endnotes

16. Index

17. Glossary

18. Abbreviations

19. Acronyms

20. Tables

21. Figures

22. Equations

23. Formulas

24. Diagrams

25. Charts

26. Graphs

27. Plots

28. Maps

29. Photographs

30. Video

31. Audio

32. Software

33. Hardware

34. Networks

35. Systems

36. Processes

37. Procedures

38. Algorithms

39. Models

40. Theories

41. Hypotheses

42. Variables

43. Parameters

44. Constants

45. Functions

46. Operations

47. Calculations

48. Measurements

49. Observations

50. Experiments

51. Simulations

52. Analyses

53. Interpretations

54. Conclusions

55. Recommendations

56. Suggestions

57. Comments

58. Remarks

59. Notes

60. Footnotes

61. Endnotes

62. Index

63. Glossary

64. Abbreviations

65. Acronyms

66. Tables

67. Figures

68. Equations

69. Formulas

70. Diagrams

71. Charts

72. Graphs

73. Plots

74. Maps

75. Photographs

76. Video

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78. Software

79. Hardware

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95. Observations

96. Experiments

97. Simulations

98. Analyses

99. Interpretations

100. Conclusions

101. Recommendations

102. Suggestions

103. Comments

104. Remarks

105. Notes

106. Footnotes

107. Endnotes

108. Index

109. Glossary

110. Abbreviations

111. Acronyms

112. Tables

113. Figures

114. Equations

115. Formulas

116. Diagrams

117. Charts

118. Graphs

119. Plots

120. Maps

121. Photographs

122. Video

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125. Hardware

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128. Processes

129. Procedures

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137. Functions

138. Operations

139. Calculations

140. Measurements

141. Observations

142. Experiments

143. Simulations

144. Analyses

145. Interpretations

146. Conclusions

147. Recommendations

148. Suggestions

149. Comments

150. Remarks

151. Notes

152. Footnotes

153. Endnotes

154. Index

155. Glossary

156. Abbreviations

157. Acronyms

158. Tables

159. Figures

160. Equations

161. Formulas

162. Diagrams

163. Charts

164. Graphs

165. Plots

166. Maps

167. Photographs

168. Video

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187. Observations

188. Experiments

189. Simulations

190. Analyses

191. Interpretations

192. Conclusions

193. Recommendations

194. Suggestions

195. Comments

196. Remarks

197. Notes

198. Footnotes

199. Endnotes

200. Index

201. Glossary

202. Abbreviations

203. Acronyms

204. Tables

205. Figures

206. Equations

207. Formulas

208. Diagrams

209. Charts

210. Graphs

211. Plots

212. Maps

213. Photographs

214. Video

215. Audio

216. Software

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230. Operations

231. Calculations

232. Measurements

233. Observations

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237. Interpretations

238. Conclusions

239. Recommendations

240. Suggestions

241. Comments

242. Remarks

243. Notes

244. Footnotes

245. Endnotes

246. Index

247. Glossary

248. Abbreviations

249. Acronyms

250. Tables

251. Figures

252. Equations

253. Formulas

254. Diagrams

255. Charts

256. Graphs

257. Plots

258. Maps

259. Photographs

260. Video

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262. Software

263. Hardware

264. Networks

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275. Functions

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281. Simulations

282. Analyses

283. Interpretations

284. Conclusions

285. Recommendations

286. Suggestions

287. Comments

288. Remarks

289. Notes

290. Footnotes

291. Endnotes

292. Index

293. Glossary

294. Abbreviations

295. Acronyms

296. Tables

297. Figures

298. Equations

299. Formulas

300. Diagrams

301. Charts

302. Graphs

303. Plots

304. Maps

305. Photographs

306. Video

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316. Theories

317. Hypotheses

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322. Operations

323. Calculations

324. Measurements

325. Observations

326. Experiments

327. Simulations

328. Analyses

329. Interpretations

330. Conclusions

331. Recommendations

332. Suggestions

333. Comments

334. Remarks

335. Notes

336. Footnotes

337. Endnotes

338. Index

339. Glossary

340. Abbreviations

341. Acronyms

342. Tables

343. Figures

344. Equations

345. Formulas

346. Diagrams

347. Charts

348. Graphs

349. Plots

350. Maps

351. Photographs

352. Video

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384. Index

385. Glossary

386. Abbreviations

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388. Tables

389. Figures

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430. Index

431. Glossary

432. Abbreviations

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434. Tables

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477. Glossary

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479. Acronyms

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512. Analyses

513. Interpretations

514. Conclusions

515. Recommendations

516. Suggestions

517. Comments

518. Remarks

519. Notes

520. Footnotes

521. Endnotes

522. Index

523. Glossary

524. Abbreviations

525. Acronyms

526. Tables

527. Figures

528. Equations

529. Formulas

530. Diagrams

531. Charts

532. Graphs

533. Plots

534. Maps

535. Photographs

536. Video

537. Audio

538. Software

539. Hardware

540. Networks

541. Systems

542. Processes

543. Procedures

544. Algorithms

545. Models

546. Theories

547. Hypotheses

548. Variables

549. Parameters

550. Constants

551. Functions

552. Operations

553. Calculations

554. Measurements

555. Observations

556. Experiments

557. Simulations

558. Analyses

559. Interpretations

560. Conclusions

561. Recommendations

562. Suggestions

563. Comments

564. Remarks

565. Notes

566. Footnotes

567. Endnotes

568. Index

569. Glossary

570. Abbreviations

571. Acronyms

572. Tables

573. Figures

574. Equations

575. Formulas

576. Diagrams

577. Charts

578. Graphs

579. Plots

580. Maps

581. Photographs

582. Video

583. Audio

584. Software

585. Hardware

586. Networks

587. Systems

588. Processes

589. Procedures

590. Algorithms

591. Models

592. Theories

593. Hypotheses

594. Variables

595. Parameters

596. Constants

597. Functions

598. Operations

599. Calculations

600. Measurements

601. Observations

602. Experiments

603. Simulations

604. Analyses

605. Interpretations

606. Conclusions

607. Recommendations

608. Suggestions

609. Comments

610. Remarks

611. Notes

612. Footnotes

613. Endnotes

614. Index

615. Glossary

616. Abbreviations

617. Acronyms

618. Tables

619. Figures

620. Equations

621. Formulas

622. Diagrams

623. Charts

624. Graphs

625. Plots

626. Maps

627. Photographs

628. Video

629. Audio

630. Software

631. Hardware

632. Networks

633. Systems

634. Processes

635. Procedures

636. Algorithms

637. Models

638. Theories

639. Hypotheses

640. Variables

641. Parameters

642. Constants

643. Functions

644. Operations

645. Calculations

646. Measurements

647. Observations

648. Experiments

649. Simulations

650. Analyses

651. Interpretations

652. Conclusions

653. Recommendations

654. Suggestions

655. Comments

656. Remarks

657. Notes

658. Footnotes

659. Endnotes

660. Index

661. Glossary

662. Abbreviations

663. Acronyms

664. Tables

665. Figures

666. Equations

667. Formulas

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669. Charts

670. Graphs

671. Plots

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673. Photographs

674. Video

675. Audio

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680. Processes

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696. Analyses

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699. Recommendations

700. Suggestions

701. Comments

702. Remarks

703. Notes

704. Footnotes

705. Endnotes

706. Index

707. Glossary

708. Abbreviations

709. Acronyms

710. Tables

711. Figures

712. Equations

713. Formulas

714. Diagrams

715. Charts

716. Graphs

717. Plots

718. Maps

719. Photographs

720. Video

721. Audio

722. Software

723. Hardware

724. Networks

725. Systems

726. Processes

727. Procedures

728. Algorithms

729. Models

730. Theories

731. Hypotheses

732. Variables

733. Parameters

734. Constants

735. Functions

736. Operations

737. Calculations

738. Measurements

739. Observations

740. Experiments

741. Simulations

742. Analyses

743. Interpretations

744. Conclusions

745. Recommendations

746. Suggestions

747. Comments

748. Remarks

749. Notes

750. Footnotes

751. Endnotes

752. Index

753. Glossary

754. Abbreviations

755. Acronyms

756. Tables

757. Figures

758. Equations

759. Formulas

760. Diagrams

761. Charts

762. Graphs

763. Plots

764. Maps

765. Photographs

766. Video

767. Audio

768. Software

769. Hardware

770. Networks

771. Systems

772. Processes

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774. Algorithms

775. Models

776. Theories

777. Hypotheses

778. Variables

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781. Functions

782. Operations

783. Calculations

784. Measurements

785. Observations

786. Experiments

787. Simulations

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791. Recommendations

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PROGRAM/TASK	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SHORT TERM					MEDIUM TERM				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MONITORING											
Compile and analyze data	IWMD										
Report collection statistics to Board of Supervisors and other jurisdictions	IWMD	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Continue implementation of landfill load-check program	IWMD										
Investigate feasibility of load check at transfer station and residential pickups	IWMD		---	---							
Implement load check at transfer station/residential pickups	IWMD			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Continue use of participant questionnaire at collection facilities	County Fire Dept./IWMD										
Implement curbside HHW characterization to establish baseline generation rate	IWMD		---	---							
Repeat curbside HHW characterization	IWMD				---	---		---	---		---
PUBLIC EDUCATION											
Distribute brochure/portfolio (* = revision)	County Fire Dept./IWMD		*		*		*		*		*
Distribute press releases (as necessary)	County Fire Dept./IWMD										
Prepare modular display	IWMD										
Give presentations to local groups/schools	County Fire Dept./IWMD										
Investigate feasibility of HHW curriculum for local schools	IWMD/Cities	▲									
Prepare handouts for schools	IWMD/Cities										
Implement HHW curriculum program	IWMD/Cities		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Develop cable television program	County Fire Dept./IWMD										
Prepare and distribute mailings	County Fire Dept./IWMD/Cities		---	---		---		---		---	
Sponsor awareness programs (retail outlets/community events)	County Fire Dept./IWMD/Cities										
Distribute and present videos	County Fire Dept./IWMD										
Continue telephone hot line	County Fire Dept./IWMD										

LEGEND

- ▲ Decision Point or Reporting Deadline
- Planned Activity
- Possible Activity

FIGURE 1 (Continued)
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

HHW monitoring will identify hazardous materials in the solid waste stream and will reduce the amount of HHW being landfilled. It should be noted that monitoring catches only the HHW that enters the solid waste stream, not that which is disposed in other ways.

10.1 Monitoring Methods

The City will use a questionnaire to collect information about residents who use the collection facilities, including number of participants, city of residence, volume of waste discarded, awareness of associated public education and recycling programs, and changes in consumer behavior that contribute to source reduction of HHW. In addition, statistics on the types and amounts of HHW collected and managed as part of the HHW program will be compiled and reported to the County Integrated Waste Management staff and other jurisdictions.

The city will also investigate the feasibility of conducting a curbside waste analysis study to document the types and amount of HHW being generated in La Habra. Follow-up sampling could be done periodically thereafter to monitor the success of source reduction programs.

In addition, questionnaires mailed to city residents or distributed during solid waste collections (as door or garbage can hangers) can be used to gather information about residents who have not participated in the collection events or visited the permanent collection sites because they are unaware of the program, do not choose to participate, or are successful in avoiding the generation of HHW.

10.2 Criteria for Measuring Effectiveness

Criteria that will be used to measure effectiveness of the HHW program include:

- Percent resident participation at the mobile and permanent collection facilities
- Percentage of HHW that is diverted from the solid waste stream entering the landfill or other disposal facilities due to the administration of the program.
- Percentage of collected HHW that is recycled (types and volumes)

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- Involvement of private commercial sector in providing HHW separation, collection, management, or disposal services
- Assessing public attitude of the administered program by questionnaires
- Per household cost of collection and disposal programs

10.3 Responsible Agencies

The City's Planning Department will be responsible for monitoring the program's effectiveness and for implementing any evaluation programs or contingency measures to remedy any shortfall in achieving stated objectives.

10.4 Contingency Measures to Implement if shortfall

In case of a significant shortfall in achieving program goals and objectives, the following measures will be considered:

- Incentives (fines or deposit systems, for example) to encourage participation
- Surcharges on retail products to fund more aggressive collection and management programs
- Bans on the sale of certain retail products
- City-sponsored collection events
- Evaluation of additional alternatives along with a re-evaluation of the alternatives evaluated previously in this element.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the proposed project and to seek public input on the project's merits and potential impacts.

2. Project Description

The proposed project is a new development located in the northern part of the county. It consists of a large commercial building and a parking lot. The project is expected to create approximately 50 jobs and to generate significant tax revenue for the county.

The project is located on a 10-acre site that is currently undeveloped. The site is adjacent to a major highway and is easily accessible to the public.

The project is expected to have a positive impact on the local economy. It will create jobs and generate tax revenue that can be used to fund public services. The project is also expected to improve the appearance of the area and to provide a new landmark building.

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11 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The success of the HHW collection programs depends on a sound public education program to reach as many people as possible. Public education informs and educates the public regarding HHW handling, treatment, and disposal, as well as provides information on HHW collection programs. An effective public information and education program is essential to ensure safe handling and disposal practices for HHW.

11.1 Existing Household Hazardous Waste Education and Public Information Conditions

Since the program's inception in 1985 the scope of the County's hazardous materials program has greatly increased. Several tools have been developed and utilized to address the continually widening scope of activities. Orange County Fire Department's existing HHW public education program includes:

- Presently, the 24 hour "Toxic Hotline" number (714-744-0516) provides the public access to information on Toxic Roundups, the permanent and proposed collection centers and general information about household toxics.
- The full scale implementation of the County's Community Awareness Program is expected to heighten the number of inquiries made to the office, because of the inclusion of the hotline number on all distributed materials. In order to respond to the public in a timely manner, the program implemented a full service automated phone system (April 1, 1990) to respond to the increased number of calls that are received from the general public.
- A portfolio package containing a brochure, a newsletter, and 6 hazardous material facts sheets which will be distributed in a variety of ways.
- Additional specialty items included in the Community Awareness Program (modular display unit, magnets, school program handouts, etc.) are in various stages of development and will be completed upon receipt of a funding source.

The first of the three volumes is devoted to the history of the University of Chicago from its founding in 1890 to the present. The second volume is devoted to the history of the University of Chicago from its founding in 1890 to the present. The third volume is devoted to the history of the University of Chicago from its founding in 1890 to the present.

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- The Hazardous Materials Program staff have developed an inhouse speakers bureau. All members of the staff speak to various community, civic, school, and professional groups regarding household hazardous materials.
- In addition to the speakers bureau, staff members participate in panel discussions and seminars through educational institutions, community groups, professional associations and government affiliations.
- The 16 minute "Healthy Home" video, developed by the staff, in cooperation with General Telephone of California, is shown at the speaking engagements previously mentioned.
- An 8-minute video outlining the procedures for staging a toxic roundup was produced by the program. The video is shown to many civic groups and is loaned to cities or counties for their use.
- Orange County Fire Department has also cooperated in the development of a training program at Rancho Santiago College. This program, called the Household Hazardous Materials Site Academy, is a 40-hour hands-on course for County staff and other interested parties. The course covers emergency response equipment, toxicology and chemistry, protective clothing, safety procedures, hazardous materials categorization, and relevant laws and regulations.

11.2 Selected Household Hazardous Waste Education and Public Information Programs

The success of all the previously-described HHW collection programs, (Section 9), depends on a sound public education program to reach as many people as possible. Public education is important in order to inform and educate the public regarding HHW handling, treatment, and disposal, as well as to provide them with information about HHW collection programs. Such a program is not usually considered a separate alternative to collection programs, but rather as an integral part. A comprehensive public outreach program is included within the County's HHW collection program which uses a wide range of media to educate households about the hazardous materials they may be using in their homes, safe substitute products and proper and improper disposal methods. Public outreach will be accomplished through flyers distributed to households (particularly to advertise a collection program) or distributed at retail stores selling hazardous products, stickers applied to trash cans, newspaper articles, radio and television shows, public service announcements, school curriculum, and public library materials.

1.3 Community Education Activities

- Increase people's awareness of the risks of the household hazardous materials used in the home, and proper disposal methods by providing presentations to community groups; printing and distributing information to individuals, organizations, institutions, and businesses; generating public service announcements and news releases; providing informative courses in school curricula; and providing training to refuse haulers/workers.
- Supporting HHW community collection events; mobile, temporary and permanent collection center siting efforts; and recycling programs.
- Advocate use of safer substitute products in households.
- Provide educational presentations to community groups at senior centers, service clubs, parenting groups, churches, consumer groups, planning organizations and city/town councils.
- Develop printed and audio-visual materials to be used in presentations.
- Distribute HHW brochures and other information to more than 9,000 retail, public service and government locations.
- Develop curriculum materials for the 4th through 6th, 7th through 9th grades, high schools and community colleges. Once the curriculum is complete and has been field tested. Teacher training workshops will be conducted city-wide to introduce the concepts to the teachers and train them on use of materials. Program policy is to encourage all school districts to adopt this curricula.
- Provide training materials to refuse haulers/collectors aimed at preventing injuries caused by toxic wastes in municipal trash. Refuse workers will in turn enhance community awareness through direct contact, flyers, and trash-can stickers.

- Initiate Community Collection Event promotion activities that include developing and adopting a logo mascot, recruiting community support for each event, media outreach, flyer distribution, and presentations to neighborhood groups.
- Increase people's awareness to the methods of source reduction that can be applied to product design, manufacture, sale, purchase, and use, so as to reduce the quantity and toxicity of HHW generated when the product reaches the end of its useful life. Source reduction may occur through the design, manufacture, and packaging of products with a minimum volume of material, a longer useful life, and minimum toxic content. It involves considering the ultimate destiny of products when making decisions on how products are made, and which products or materials are used. The control of these types of source reduction activities can be accomplished mostly at state and federal levels. However, source reduction may also be practiced at the household or corporate levels through selective buying patterns, and reuse of products and materials. These types of activities can more easily be implemented and monitoring at a local government level.

Currently, there is no widely applied concept of source reduction, thus it is difficult to estimate the actual impact of source reduction programs on the HHW stream. However, the benefits of source reduction are conceptually clear: natural resources are conserved, less energy is generally used during product manufacture, and air, water, and land pollution are reduced. Table 11.1 demonstrates common household practices and non hazardous products to use as an alternative to some of the household hazardous materials that have been discussed.

- Continue to use public education programs to influence consumer behavior (encourage consumers to buy less toxic products, buy smaller amounts, and
- Continue to use public education programs to influence (encourage consumers to buy less toxic products, buy smaller amounts, and to use materials up instead of discarding them). Identify public schools, civic organizations, and neighborhood groups in the unincorporated areas as targets for public education efforts during 1992.

TABLE 11-1 ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

Product	Disposal	Alternative
Household Cleaners		
Drain Openers	Hazardous Waste Facility	Pour boiling water down drain several times per week as a preventive. Unclog drains with a metal snake or plunger.
Oven Cleaners	Hazardous Waste Facility	Keep your oven clean as you use it. Ovens can be cleaned with baking soda or sprinkle salt on stains when warm and scrub.
Toilet Bowl Cleaners	Hazardous Waste Facility	A general household cleaner or baking soda can be used. Clean toilets often and you will not need strong chemicals.
Floor and Furniture Polishes	Hazardous Waste Facility	Light, soapy water to clean and a soft cloth to shine.
Ammonia and Ammonia-Based Cleaners	Hazardous Waste Facility	Vinegar with salt and water is a good cleaner. Dissolved baking soda does well in the bathroom and for cleaning coffee pots, chrome, copper, and tile.
Glass Cleaners	Dilute Small Amounts	Warm water and vinegar in an 8-to-1 solution makes a good window cleaner.
Chlorine Bleach	Hazardous Waste Facility or Dilute Small Amounts	Never mix with ammonia products - deadly chlorine gas results. Baking soda and water is a safer cleaner than diluted bleach.
Spot Removers/Dry-Cleaning Fluids	Hazardous Waste Facility	Do not use unless absolutely necessary, or use professional dry cleaners for stubborn stains.
Disinfectants	Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Rug and Upholstery Cleaners	Hazardous Waste Facility	Dry cornstarch sprinkled on rug and vacuumed may be effective, or use soap-based non-aerosol rug shampoos. Wear gloves and use ventilation.
Air Fresheners	Hazardous Waste Facility	Open windows to air home. Use baking soda in refrigerator as deodorizer, or cinnamon and cloves in boiling water. Use hot vinegar for fish odors.
Aerosols	Hazardous Waste Facility	Use non-aerosol products when possible.

Subject: <i>Mathematics</i>		Date: <i>10/10/2023</i>	
Topic	Sub-Topic	Notes	Remarks
Algebra	Linear Equations	Linear equations are equations of the form $ax + b = c$, where a , b , and c are constants, and x is the variable.	Understand the basic form of a linear equation.
	Solving Linear Equations	To solve a linear equation, isolate the variable x on one side of the equation.	Practice solving simple linear equations.
	Graphing Linear Equations	A linear equation can be graphed as a straight line on a Cartesian coordinate system.	Learn how to plot a line from its equation.
	Systems of Linear Equations	A system of linear equations consists of two or more linear equations with the same variables.	Understand how to solve systems of equations.
	Word Problems	Many real-world problems can be modeled using linear equations.	Apply algebra to solve practical problems.
Geometry	Area and Perimeter	The area of a rectangle is calculated by multiplying its length by its width. The perimeter is the sum of all four sides.	Calculate area and perimeter for various shapes.
	Angles	Angles are measured in degrees. A straight line forms a straight angle of 180 degrees.	Identify different types of angles.
	Triangles	There are three types of triangles: equilateral, isosceles, and scalene.	Study the properties of different triangles.
	Quadrilaterals	Quadrilaterals are four-sided polygons. Examples include squares, rectangles, and parallelograms.	Understand the properties of quadrilaterals.
	Circles	A circle is a set of points in a plane that are all the same distance from a central point called the center.	Learn about the properties of circles.
Calculus	Derivatives	A derivative represents the rate of change of a function with respect to its input.	Understand the concept of a derivative.
	Integration	Integration is the process of finding the area under a curve, which is the reverse of differentiation.	Learn how to integrate functions.
	Limits	A limit describes the value that a function approaches as the input approaches a certain value.	Understand the concept of a limit.
	Optimization	Optimization involves finding the maximum or minimum value of a function.	Apply calculus to solve optimization problems.
	Applications	Calculus has many applications in physics, engineering, and economics.	Explore real-world applications of calculus.

TABLE 11-1 ALTERNATIVE PRODUCT XXXXXXXXXX HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES XXXXXX

Product	Disposal	Alternative
Automotive Products		
Waste Oil	Recycle or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Antifreeze	Recycle or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Brake and Transmission Fluid	Recycle with Waste Oil or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Gasoline	Use Up or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Diesel Fuel	Recycle, Use Up, or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Car Batteries	Recycle, Repair, or Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Paint Products		
Paints, Enamel or Oil-Based	Hazardous Waste Facility	Use latex or water-based paints if possible. Unusable paints should go to a Household Hazardous Collection Facility.
Paints, Latex or Water-Based	Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Paint Solvents and Thinners	Hazardous Waste Facility	Latex and water-based paints do not require solvents and thinners.

Journal of International Law and International Relations		Journal of International Law and International Relations	
Volume	Issue	Volume	Issue
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1	2	1	2
1	3	1	3
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1	94	1	94
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1	99	1	99
1	100	1	100

TABLE 11-1 ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

Product	Disposal	Alternative
Pesticides and Herbicides		
Flea Powders	Hazardous Waste Facility	Use herbal baths for pets.
Ant and Roach Killers	Hazardous Waste Facility	Maintain good housekeeping practices.
Garden Insecticides and Weedkillers	Hazardous Waste Facility	Use organic gardening techniques, such as pulling weeds rather than using herbicides. Call an organic gardening club for more information.
Miscellaneous Products		
Household Batteries	Hazardous Waste Facility	Use rechargeable and electrical products.
Pool Acids	Hazardous Waste Facility	None
Photographic Chemicals	Hazardous Waste Facility	None

Patient Information			
First Name	Last Name	Room	Ward
Medical History			
Chief Complaint	History of Present Illness	Physical Examination	Vital Signs
Laboratory & Diagnostic Test Results			
Treatment Plan			
Nursing Notes			
Physician Orders			
Medication Administration			
Patient Education			
Discharge Planning			

B. FINANCING

1. State, Federal, and Private Sources

State, Federal, and Private sources for the proposed program are shown below in Table B.1.

TABLE B.1
State, Federal, and Private Sources
for the Program

Source	Amount	Amount	Amount	Total
State	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Federal	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Private	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$9,000,000

Source: Data collected by the author from the State, Federal, and Private sources.

2. Revenue Sources

The revenue sources for the proposed program are shown in Table B.2. The revenue sources are divided into two categories: State and Federal. The State revenue sources are divided into two categories: General Fund and Special Fund. The Federal revenue sources are divided into two categories: General Fund and Special Fund. The revenue sources are shown in Table B.2.

12 FUNDING

12.1 Costs, Revenues, and Revenue Sources

Costs associated with the County's HHW programs are shown below in Table 12-1.

TABLE 12-1
HHW Collection and Disposal Costs
FY 1989-90

Agency	Project	Administration	Disposal	Total Cost
Integrated Waste Management Department (IWMD)	Landfill Load	\$664,582	\$465,935	\$1,130,517
	Check	\$174,521	\$979,065	\$1,153,586
	Landfill HHW*			
Fire Department	HHW	\$308,428	\$1,908,594	\$2,217,022
*Landfill HHW collection facilities will be operational in the Summer of 1991. IWMD administration includes all programs operational cost.				

12.2 Revenue Sources

The current revenue source for funding the administrative and disposal cost for the Fire Department HHW Collection Program is a \$.46 per ton surcharge on the landfill gate fee. Based on the total tonnage generated within the City of La Habra (80,436 tons in 1990 landfilled), the City contributes approximately \$37,000 per year to the Fire Department's HHW Collection Program. The County is also eligible to apply for grants from the state, based on the amount of money paid into the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup and Maintenance Account. Approximately \$434,600 will be available from the Account based on payments during 1989. The revenue source for IWMD programs is the landfill gate fee with an allocation of \$.55 of the \$17.75 per ton gate fee. Effective, July 1, 1991, the landfill gate fee will be \$22.75 and the HHW Collection Program per ton surcharge will be \$1.59.

The gate fee revenues comprise what is called the Waste Management Enterprise Fund. This fund is used to finance landfill operation costs and regional solid waste programs, including the HHW collection and landfill load check program. The rate is determined annually and is based on anticipated program costs and disposal quantities.

12.2 Implementation Program Costs

No additional costs as anticipated beyond those currently funded by landfill tipping fees.

12.3 Implementation Revenue

No revenues are anticipated from the implementation of the selected HHW program

12.4 Implementation Revenue Sources

Based upon the City of La Habra waste generation study conducted by the Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department, the City will contribute \$37,000 for funding collection, recycling and destruction of HHW generated within the jurisdictional boundaries of La Habra.

12.5 Monitoring Costs

Anticipated costs associated with monitoring the effectiveness of the HHW program include for the curbside waste analysis and questionnaire development/analysis.

12.6 Monitoring Revenue

No revenues are anticipated from the monitoring of the selected HHW program

12.7 Monitoring Revenue Sources

Monitoring Revenue sources will consist of a combination of franchise fees and end user fees.

LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared in general accordance with the accepted standard of care that existed in Southern California at the time the report was written. It should be recognized that determining all possible planning scenarios cannot be contemplated or evaluated. Judgements leading to conclusions and recommendations are generally made with an incomplete knowledge of the existing conditions. Kleinfelder should be notified for additional consultation if the client wishes to reduce the uncertainties beyond the level associated with this report. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

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CONCLUSION

This paper has presented a general framework for the analysis of the behavior of a system under study. The framework is based on the assumption that the system is linear and time-invariant. The analysis is performed in the frequency domain, and the results are presented in the form of a transfer function. The transfer function is a function of the complex frequency s , and it is defined as the ratio of the output to the input. The transfer function is a powerful tool for the analysis of systems, and it is used to determine the stability, the transient response, and the steady-state response of a system. The transfer function is also used to design controllers for systems, and it is a fundamental concept in the theory of control systems.

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APPENDIX A

Source of 7.5 pounds per household per year estimate:

In a 1986 study of household hazardous waste disposal in Marin County, the estimated weekly discard rate per household was 66.2 grams for all types of HHW, which is equivalent to 7.5 pounds per year per household. This estimate was based on sampling and weighing HHW collected from refuse containers at the curbside.

See Table 14 (pg. 38) and text on page 13-14 from:

Rathje, W.L., D.C. Wilson, and W.W. Hughes. *A Characterization of Household Hazardous Wastes in Marin County, California*. A Report to the Association of Bay Area Governments by The Garbage Project, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology/Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona. July 1987.

REVIEWS

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APPENDIX B

OPERATIONS PLAN

Orange County
Household Hazardous Materials
Collection Center

Huntington Beach Regional Collection Center

Prepared By

Richard Timm
Rainbow Transfer/Recycling Co., Inc.

and

Janice Oest
Orange County Fire Department
Hazardous Materials Program

August 1990



C101695975

EXHIBIT 10A

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